THE

Bombay Gazette.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
20th Jan.	CHINA	8000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	—	—
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	—	—
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	EGYPT	8000	—	—
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	—	—
9th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	—	—
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	—	—
30th „	MARMORA	10500	—	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 538 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
		1912	1912	1912	1912
City of Birmingham	7000	—	—	13 Jan.	—
City of Sparta	5415	—	—	20 Jan.	—
City of York	7810	—	—	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar	—
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	—
City of Vienna	4672	—	—	—	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	—
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	—
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	881	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	808
„ Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	18th Jan.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	19th Jan.	6 A. M.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	22nd Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th Jan. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 17th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 25th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 27th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

16th January, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th Jan. 1912
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. „
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. „
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. „
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April „
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th „ „
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May „
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th Mar. „
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April „
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th „ „
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May „
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June „

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750
To London via Trieste	„ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 908 „ 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
To London via Trieste	„ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 633 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
To London via Trieste	„ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 833 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	24th Jan. 1912.
Austria	7588	G. Raicich	6th Feb. 1912.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Somali	2655	Kaseh	22nd Jan. 1912.
Kanzler	3000	Schutt	3rd Feb. 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

14, Medow Street, Bombay, 22nd December, 1911.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application,
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application,
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India,
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)	„ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view : Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection :—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid) ...	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161.
BOMBAY

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do. HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
ILOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000.

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives

ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.

CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.

FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression. Re. 1-0 bottle.

CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.

SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Tonic Pills and various other preparations.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates,
TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE ITALIAN STORES!

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEGERE PARMESAN GORGOUZOLA and DUTCH BALLS, CHEESES always in Stock.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES the House in India.

PROVISIONS and OILMAN STORES French, German and Italian from the High Class Firms of good repute.

GREEK WINES and BRANDY, well matured and from the First Class distillers, and also other ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

GRIGUOLINO (CLARET) WINE, genuine and in great demand, at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.
ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose. Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED, will in future be conducted under the name of THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, (India), Limited.

L. W. OGILVY,
R. C. RUSSELL,
Attorneys for
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited,
and
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, (India), Limited.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RYS. CO., LD.

NOTICE.

On and from the 22nd day of January, 1912, the TIMINGS of TRAINS on the Metre Gauge Section of this Line will be altered as under:—

DOWN TRAINS.

		Fast pas-sgr.	Pas-sgr.	Mix-ed.	From
Manmad G.I.P. Ry. ...	A.	9-20	19-32	2-40	Bombay.
	,,	11-28	16-38	3-40	Delhi.
Do. N.G.S. Ry. ...	D.	12-15	21- 0	4-30	
Aurangabad	,,	15-49	1- 1	10-29	
Jalna	A.	17-39	3- 7	13-40	
	D.	18- 4	3-32	—	
Purna	,,	22-22	8-55	...	
Nizamabad	A.	3-17	14- 3	...	
	D.	3-37	14-25	24- 0	
Secunderabad	A.	9- 0	20-35	7-28	
	D.	9-15	20-50	7-45	
Hyderabad	A.	9.40	21-15	8-15	

UP TRAINS.

		Pas-sgr.	Fast. Pas-sgr.	Mix-ed.	For
Hyderabad	D.	7-15	20- 0	15- 0	
Secunderabad... ...	A.	7-40	20-20	15-25	
	D.	8-22	20-40	15-45	
Nizamabad	A.	14-28	1-58	22-57	
	D.	14-48	2-23	—	
Purna	,,	20-25	7-21	...	
Jalna	A.	1-27	11-51	...	
	D.	1-50	12-11	14-35	
Aurangabad	,,	4- 5	14-14	18-25	
Manmad	A	8- 0	17-50	0-30	
Do. G. I. P. Ry. ...	D.	8-19	0-11	1-38	Bombay.
	,,	13-59	19-57	4-11	Delhi.

The timings of Local Trains between Hyderabad and Medchal will be slightly altered for which, see the Local Train Time Bill. For full particulars, see Time Tables exhibited at stations.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Dated Secunderabad, 8th January 1912.

BANK OF BURMA LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company, which is being WOUND UP VOLUNTARILY, are required, on or before the 29th day of February, 1912, being the day for that purpose fixed by the Undersigned, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the Names and Addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to A.F. FERGUSON and E.R. HOLDSWORTH, the Liquidators of the said Company, 5 Phayre Street, Rangoon, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

A. F. FERGUSON and E.R. HOLDSWORTH,
Liquidators.

Rangoon 21st December, 1911.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1912 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1912, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Eschestors and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 12th day of January, 1912.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.	UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay......Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
,, ,, Meerut	29	5
,, ,, Saharanpur	30	59
,, ,, Umballa	32	24
,, ,, Bareilly	32	35
,, ,, Bhatinda	33	21
,, ,, Ludhiana	34	51
,, ,, Ferozepore	34	58
,, ,, Lahore	36	50
,, ,, Kathgodam	37	30
,, ,, Amritsar	37	59
,, ,, Rawalpindi	44	31
,, ,, Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th FEBRUARY 1912 for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office.
Parel, 13th January, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, with a large Garden, known as Kharaj Villa or Villa Ghita, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill nearly opposite Shanti Bhuwan Bungalow.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 682 of 1909.

R. D. Sethna and another...............Plaintiffs
Vs.
Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj and others..Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by order of the Honourable Court dated 20th September, 1909, in pursuance of the powers given to him in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of July, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on Friday, the 19th January 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable landed property, on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold formerly pension and tax land together with the messuages, bungalow, out-houses and other structures, standing thereon, situate at Khumballa Hill, Pedder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,583 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of land comprised in the property known as "New Bunnee," and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 61, Collector's New No. A-555, Old Survey No 81, and New Survey No. 2-7123 and 7-7119 and Collector's Old No. 17, Collector's New No. 90 and 2226, and portion of New Survey No. 7-7119, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3464 (3) and Street Nos. 33-35, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by foot-path or public passage, on or towards the west by Pedder Road, on or towards the north partly by foot-path or public passage and partly by the property formerly of Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy and now of Peroshaw B. Petit, and on or towards the south partly by the property formerly of Dady Manekjee Limjee and now of Jehangir Bomanji Petit, and partly by the property of Rehimtulla Kheraj, and which said premises are delineated on the plan deposited with Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, and surrounded thereon by a red coloured boundary line.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, for the Receiver, at their office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE ON SUNDAY, the 21st January, at 8 a. m. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE of Very Fine Palms, Ferns, Garden Plants.

On SUNDAY next, the 21st inst., at 8 a. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar Road, next to the Hindu Sanitarium, a large choice and variegated collection of valuable plants in tubs and pots, including many fine palms and Ferns, garden pots, &c., the property of Nigel F. Paton Esq. proceeding up-country.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH CARRIAGES AND HORSE.

On SUNDAY next, the 21st inst. at 3 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwar Road, next to the HinduSanitarium the following carriages and horse. The property of Nigel F. Paton, Esq., proceeding up-country.

Boat-shaped Victoria, by Cook & Holloway of
1 belgrave Square.
1 office brougham, by Cook & Holloway.
1 ralli cart by Windover.
1 horse going in harness.
1 harness and one saddle.

N. B.—The above cars are in splendid condition and little used and the same may be seen at the above address at any time before the day of sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY, the 21st January.

On SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 2-30 p. m (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwar Road, next to the Hindu Sanitarium, the valuable and artistic teakwood and blackwood, dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, by Robert Breslaur and others, Treacher's glassware, rich crockeryware, best plated-ware, taliscopic dining table, mirror large sideboard and dinner-waggon, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs elegant cabinets, marble and tile topped tables and teapoys, Singapore cane furniture, glass-door show cup-boards ebonized grand cottage piano in good order, large collection of old China, bronze, silver and brass curios, Chubb's safe on stand marble repeater clock, Persian carpets, rolled topped office table with master key, refregerator ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, bead-cheeks, large number of engravings carved furniture, English iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, tiger skins, Curzon and easy-chairs, wind proof standing and hall lamps, etc., the property of Nigel F. Paton, Esqr. of Messrs Graham and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view two days before sale.

On SUNDAY the 28th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Byculla, opposite the strangers' home and next to the Education Society Press, valuable furniture by Robert, Wimbridge and others, the property of William Marsden Hind Esq. formerly of the Electric Brush Engineering Company.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th January, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE SUCCESSFUL FILM.
THE
QUALITY OF MERCY
AND OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES ONLY, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
EVENING SESSION 6 to 8.
BAND EVERY TUESDAY and THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION, SATURDAYS only 9-30 to 11-30
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
WEDNESDAY, 17TH JANUARY.
DANCING AND SKATING.
From 9-30 to Midnight.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONAFIDE SALE.
TO COLLECTORS OF CURIOS AND WORKS OF ART.

AN UNUSUALLY INTERESTING AND RARE COLLECTION OF OLD CHINESE BRONZEWARE AND PORCELAIN CONSISTING OF

Very rare and valuable hand chased large bronze kongs; quaint incense burners, perforated and chiselled grotesque sacrificial and ceremonial vessels, old bronze and brass bells, rare specimen of famille verte, famille rose, sang-de-boeuf, blue and white, and three and five coloured porcelain of old periods, precious jade articles, snuff bottles artistic wooden carving, and a host of other porcelain and bronze and brass works of art,

Will be offered for sale
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
by the Undersigned
At their Sales Room,
21, Medows Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th and 17th January, 1912.

Property of another gentleman—

One Chinese silver pagoda, about 400 years old, by Tar Hang, gold gilt coral inlaid and feather enamelled.

The sale to commence at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The goods are on view.

The bronzeware forms a special feature of the collection and attention of the connoisseurs may be drawn to the lots of large kongs and vessels like of which are seldom to be found in the city and have not been offered for public sale before.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort., on the Top Floor of Whiteway Laidlaw Building, the valuable office furniture of Messrs. Baker Vidal and Co. closing their business, consisting of small and large writing tables, blackwood office and arm chairs, teakwood glass sliding door and shelves cupboards, one strong "Milner's" safe on stand, copying press, American revolving top writing table and paper cabinet, folding partition screens, lady's and gent's cycles, English largemasal steps, square and side teapoys, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th January, 1912.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Yloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Hankow
Puket	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
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A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, end February FURNISHED ROOM, good situation with European Lady, for tourist desirous seeing Bombay. Apply with particulars to: "KAROON" care Postmaster, Mohammerah, Persian Gulf.

SALE of THE HOPE MILLS, will take place on THURSDAY, the 18th January, at 4-30 p. m. on the premises.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Re 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding. Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co.
KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

B. O. C.	KEROSINES	WATERLILY	150° F.
		CHUKKER	125° F.
		VICTORIA	125° F.

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

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PATENTED ABROAD. "JOHA" PATENTED ABROAD.
(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use.
Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows:—

"JOHA" 40 per cent. 1 cc m =0, 4 Salvarsan ... ... Rs. 8 8
1 1-2 cc m =0, 6 Salvarsan ... ... ,, 10 12
"JOHA" for children 1 cc m =0, 1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes ,, 10 4
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Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case ... ... ,, 4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

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"JOHA" (Salvarsan) is injected in our premises.

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A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 25. Marine Lines Bombay.

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BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
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SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails. THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatments directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on BritishGovt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet. THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

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AMUSEMENTS.

I told you there would be

A RECORD CROWD

At the Fireworks last Night.

The Stadium would not hold any more :—
Delighted Crowds,

WHAT CHEERLING! AND CLAPPING!

The sort of Evening you can't easily forget,

THE

ROYAL EXHIBITION

grows in popularity with each new day.
Admission 8 Annas.

Open to-day, from 5 to 12-30.

ONE CONTINENTAL ROUND of AMUSEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, is to be
JAM-E-JAMSHED DAY.

The proprietors of that enterprising paper have made special arrangements with the management, very much to the benefit of their readers.

DON'T FORGET WEDNESDAY.

IN THE GREATEST STADIUM.

Daylight Fireworks, Bands, Gurbi, &c. in the afternoon Grand Display of Fireworks at 10 p, m.

THURSDAY 18TH JANUARY 1912.
VISIT OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY CLARKE.

SATURDAY 20TH JANUARY 1912.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
Watch for future announcements.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [15TH JAN. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	34	40,947
B B and C I Railway ...	12	14,348

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T., 1s. 4 5-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...137 3-4
Shanghai "	...184
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 94 1-4 for ready and the Settlement, and has improved during the day, a moderate business having been done. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 6 0
Settlement	" 95 7 0

BULLION:—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged for ready at 25 1-2 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 25 9-16. New York was unchanged at 55 3-8. The local market has been steadier with a moderate business passing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 23 15 0
Australian "	" 23 15 6
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	" 65 4 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 65 13 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes in the Home markets were slight, but the local market opened firm with good Broach quoted Rs. 264, fine Khamgaon-Akola January Rs. 257 and fine M. G. Bengal January Rs. 248-49. There was little business done during the day, and the market closes easier for Bengals and Oomras and steady for Broach.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and rates are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 273	March
Good M G Broach	" 264	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	" 264	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	" 262	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	" 258	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	" 255-6	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	" 245-6	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	" 236	"
Fine M G Bengal	" 247	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	" 235-6	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 4,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·19	5·21	5·24
+01	+01	+01
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·27	5·21	5·31
+02	+02	+02
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
5·32	5·32	5·32
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady at easier prices.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 12 14 0 B.T.
April.-May ...	" 11 11 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We Quote:—

Brown Cawnpore A. M.... "	8 1 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... "	8 2 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 56 0 0
Ready White Gulburga ...	" 55 8 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	" 51 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 48 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 59 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 4 0 B. T.
Forward ...	Rs. 11 5 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ...	" 7 0 6 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready. 25 8 0 to Rs 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold... ... ... Rs. 41 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Ready ... Rs. 7 4 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 1 0 B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	" 5 3 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bomtay	1,767 1-2
Bank of India	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	50 3-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	151
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	177
Bombay S N Co Ord.	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,220
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Tata Iron & Steel Co Ld Ordy ...	70

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	520

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	13,790 bales
Wheat	6,108 cwts.
Linseed	557 "
Rapeseed	93 "
Gingellyseed	5,628 "
Poppyseed	970 "
Groundnuts...	8,775 "
Castorseed	7,866 "
Rice	5,108 "
Myrabollams	12,191 "
Cottonseed	18,810 "
Mowraseed	26 "
Gram	2,818 "
Joowar	727 "
Maize	1,706 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 13th January 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 6th January 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 6. Rs.	Jan. 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,14,44,331	99,94,370
Other Deposits	10,79,56,389	10,89,07,599
Post Bills	7,075	8,384
Sundries	22,18,727	19,46,448
	14,22,26,522	14,14,56,801
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,22,42,586	2,21,53,402
Other authorised Securities	1,69,259	1,62,056
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,32,67,662	1,51,66,428
Loans do. do.	3,23,87,287	3,12,46,198
Bills discounted and purchased	2,84,67,023	300,04,809
Dead Stock	2,25,997	2,26,016
Stamps	7,265	7,171
Bullion	6,57,065	6,10,971
Balances with other Banks.	24,09,454	9,27,225
Sundries......................	3,54,987	3,44,331
Cash	4,20,42,937	4,06,08,194
	14,22,26,522	14,14,56,801

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th Jan. 1912, as compared with the statement of 2nd Jan. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 9. Rs. a. p.	Jan. 9. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,79,00,000 0 0	1,80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	2,50,63,117 1 9	2,71,26,209 4 6
Other Deposits &c	16,93,50,259 11 1	16,63,73,968 2 9
Bank Post Bills, &c..............	11,70,538 6 1	19,42,413 7 3
Sundries	28,19,634 2 10	14,44,925 11 0
	23,61,03,549 5 9	23,48,87,516 9 6
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,49,62,270 0 0	2,47,37,600 0 0
other authorised Investments ...	71,97,543 0 0	71,97,543 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,63,94,625 3 3	3,97,72,620 9 10
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,51,80,057 2 11	4,61,93,498 12 4
Bills discounted, &c	3,70,11,637 10 9	3,75,30,464 5 2
Balances with other Banks ...	24,96,433 14 9	28,52,613 15 6
Bullion	......	......
Dead Stock......	22,00,552 5 7	21,93,176 14 8
Stamps	12,970 12 3	12,624 8 3
Sundries	7,22,504 13 4	6,77,538 11 8
	15,61,78,594 14 10	16,11,67,680 13 5
Cash, &c., at... Head Office.. ... Cash, &c., at... Branches	7,99,24,954 6 11	7,37,19,825 12 1
	23,61,03,549 5 9	23,48,87,516 9 6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	10,88,746	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	9,74,347	Do.
Other Deposits	29,76,291	Decrease.
Post Bills	7,71,875	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments..........	2,24,670	Decrease
Loans............................	33,77,995	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	10,13,441	Do.
Mercantile Bills	5,18,827	Do.
Cash at Head Office	6,16,463	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	55,88,657	Do.

Percentage 34·44.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

Coal shares were again in demand this morning and a fair volume of business was transacted. Baraboni changed hands at R. 8-8. Bhalgora at Rs. 14 ; Bokaro, Ramjur at Rs. 6-8 ; Borrea at Rs. 11 ; Ranegunge at Rs. 13-12.

Jute shares were also wanted, the principal transactions being :—Albion (prefs.) Rs. 106 ; Dalhousie, Rs. 120 ; Kamarhatty, Rs. 114 ; Khardah (prefs.) Rs. 100.

Phoenix tea realised Rs. 67.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 16th January 1912.

1. Riding School will be held daily for all members and particularly those members in possession of Remounts.

2. Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesday next, the 17th inst. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill order, khaki, carbines and swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every, morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—JANUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—208 bales wool, M Ramjidass ; 30 bales wool D. Thakardas ; 127 bales wool, D. Sassoon and Co ; 64 bales wool, M. Chandraton ; 14 bales B. Purshotamdas ; 150 bales wool M. Ramjidas ; 50 bales wool M. Ratansee ; 5 casks Indian condiments, M. Poonjiajee and Sons ; 92 bales wool, The Bombay and Co ; 47 bales wool, J. Karra ; 119 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 128 bales wool, W. & A. Graham and Co.

Newby Hall s—4,780 cwts myrabollams L. Pragjee ; 4,000 cwts maize, B. S. Lloyd and Co ; 16,200 cwts wheat ; 64000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Ocana s—75 bales hemp D. M. Doongaji and Co.

China s—6,500 cwts bonemeal, Crawford Mody and Co ; 4,000 cwts mussoor, B. S. Lloyd and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, B. S. Lloyd and Co ; 4,000 cwts barley B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—105 cwts turmeric, 160 cwts gum, J. Nurbheram ; 4,000 cwts gum, Ralli Bros ; 40 cwts cashewnuts, R. Jewandas and Co.

Polynesien s—4,000 cwts maize, K. Devchand and Co.

Sahara s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, K. Devchand and Co ; 4,000 cwts maize, 3,000 cwts linseed 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Newby Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, and 3,400 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 1,485 cwts gingellyseed, 6,728 cwts wheat, J. Facheri.

FOR GENOA.

Sahara s—25 cwts hingda, 50 cwts raisins, R. Jeewandas and Co ; 204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—110 bales cotton, Madon Bhimjee and Co ; 2,300 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,002 cwts gingelly seed, C. Boggiano and Co ; 220 bales cotton, P. Vishram and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,001 cwts linseed, A. Blacheck and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—220 bales cotton, P. Vishram and Co ; 7,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Trieste s—2,000 cwts teelseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Detmold s—300 tons bonemeal. Hollinthurst and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—16 bales skins Chambers and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Imani s—4,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 28,000 cwts maize, K. Devchand and Co ; 2.000 cwts gram, K. Devcand and Co ; 110 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons ; 295 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co ; 201 cwts mustardseed A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imani s—2,001 cwts nigerseed, W Blythe and Co ; 2,000 cwts maize, M Valubdas ; 20,000 cwts maize, K Devchand and Co ; 2,994 cwts linseed, S Cooverjee and Co ; 14.000 cwts maize, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand.

Barrington Court s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, 8,000 cwts groundnuts, 14,000 cwts maize, K Devchand and Co ; 2,000 cwts bonepieces Croft, Mody and Co ; 200 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 5,500 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros ; 5.170 cwts cottonseed, M Valabdas ; 1,999 cwts groundnuts, H Vaneckehand and Co ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 1,994 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts maize, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—2,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shevrajpur Syndicate Limited ; 8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Beckergen s—110 bales cotton. N Rajaram and Co.

Detmold s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 200 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 3,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Northumbria s—114 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 62 cwts gum, J Dossa ; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 102 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co ; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Northumbria s—58 bales cotton, 3,181 cwts barley 1,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—2 casks skins, C J Mathew and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—150 cwts.dry fruit, 13 cwts almonds, H. Purshotam ; 18 cwts sharkfins, A. Husein and Co ; 119 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Havildar s—2,450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co ; 300 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co ; 400 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, N. W. K. Kaisha ; 1,500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Havildar s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Havildar s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Havildar s—400 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours, and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water as at Prince's Dock all :—

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jan.		h m	ft. in.	Jan.		h m	ft. in.
M	15	m	8 14	24 2	15	m	3 12	22 0
		a	10 15	26 7		a	2 39	17 8
TU	16	m	9 10	24 3	16	m	4 7	21 7
		a	10 49	27 3		a	3 19	17 4
W	17	m	9 58	24 6	17	m	4 46	21 0
		a	11 19	27 9		a	3 57	17 0
TH	18	m	10 40	24 11	18	m	5 20	20 5
		a	11 48	28 2		a	4 34	16 7
F	19	m	11 18	25 4	19	m	5 51	19 10
						a	5 10	16 4
S	20	m	0 16	28 7	20	m	6 20	19 4
		a	11 54	25 8		a	5 45	16 3
S	21	m	0 48	28 9	21	m	11 49	19 0
		a	0 29	26 0		a	6 18	16 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Jan. 15 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h 15m	Sunset	6h 21m
" 16 (Tuesday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h 22m
" 17 (Wednesday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h 22m
" 18 (Thursday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h 23m
" 19 (Friday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h 24m
" 20 (Sunday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h 24m
" 21 (Saturday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h 25m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Jan. 16th, 4h. 40-0m p.m.; First Quarter; 27th, 2h. 21-4m. p. m.; Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28-1m. a.m. Last Quarter, 10th 6h. 20-8m. a.m.

An application was recently made by the British Embassy at St. Petersburg on behalf of the Meteorological Office in London, that the Russian Law against the admission of Jesuits might be waived in favour of Father Pigot, the Australian scientist who wishes to engage in seismological studies with Prince Golitzin, Director of the Pulkowe Observatory. The application has been refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every, additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DOEG—January 5, at "Ivy Cottage," Serampore, the wife of Mr. Sydney S. Doeg, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MARSHALL—LOCKYER—January 4, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. Canon Warlow, M. A., Cathedral Chaplain, Alexander Halford Marshall, Indian Police, to Edith Mary, second daughter of Colonel E. F. B. Lockyer, R. A., 8, Barkston Gardens, London, W.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Bombay Branch Classical Association B. B. R. A. S. Rooms, 6-30 p. m.

Dr. H. Mann's Lecture, "Drinks and Drinking Customs of India," the Manse 9-15 p. m.

Bombay Hunt, Irla.

Hindu Ladies Social and Literary Club annual meeting at Chanda Ramjee Hindu Girls' High School at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). H. E. Lady Clarke will preside.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m. ; night session (Saturdays) 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim : "Confidence is the mainspring of commercial endeavour."—J. E. Simmons.

D. E. ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December 1911 was 665 of which there were 43 males, 293 females, and 329 children.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for L. Marques and South Africa per extra s. s. "Tymerie" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-day, Tuesday, instead of as previously notified.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Polynesien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a. m. on Thursday the 18th instant. Parcel Mail for France closes at the same hour. Letters, &c., for Aden, Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

COTTON FIRE AT COLABA.—A fire broke out at about 6 p.m. yesterday in some cotton bales lying in the compound of the Chanda Ramji Press at Colaba. The Colaba Fire Engine promptly arrived at the scene of fire and quickly put it out. About twenty-six bales belonging to Goruchand Dharsi, a merchant residing in Mandvi, and four bales belonging to one Manji Nathubhoy, a Khoja, were more or less severely damaged by fire and water. The cause of the outbreak is attributed to careless "bedee" smoking and the damage done by fire is estimated at rupees 2,000.

DOMESTIC ACCOUNTS.—A domestic account book of the right sort to meet the requirements of every household, is a difficult thing to find, but a publication of this class which has proved popular in Bombay, is now on the market for the sixth year in succession. The compiler, Mr. G. L. Chard, has left out nothing which will assist a housekeeper to have her or his accounts posted up-to-date and in a convenient form. The advertisements are not haphazard ones, but are selected to assist in giving information regarding the needs of a comfortable home, while the binding is strong and the book will not suffer easily by constant handling such as account books necessarily receive.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CART.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a woman named Gujeebai, aged about sixty. It appears from the evidence that on Sunday afternoon, she was knocked down by a labour cart driven by one Kondaji Mahadeo in Fort Street. She was removed to hospital, where she died on Sunday night. The evidence further showed that Kondaji was driving his cart fast, that the road was clear and that the driver could see ahead of him, but made no attempt to avoid the deceased, who was crossing the road. The jury returned a verdict of death from shock and injuries received by being knocked down by a cart driven by Kondaji in a negligent manner.

REPORTED LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Papalal Chunilal, a Hindu, reports the loss of four currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each which were entrusted to him by the firm of Shivlal Motilal to be paid into the Bank of Bengal. He says he proceeded by a tram-car to the Bank, where he found that the notes which he had placed in the inner pocket of his coat were missing. After making a report to the police, he went to the firm of Shivlal Motilal and informed the people there. A postman, who was in the 'pedi' at the time, went downstairs, when one Mohanlal Chhaganlal asked him what was all the talking about upstairs, and on being told about the notes, Mohanlal went upstairs and handed in a currency note for Rs. 1,000, which had been found in the passage by one Badalchand Maneckchand. The note was picked up in the presence of others.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Chinese March...	Kwang Hsu	Lincke
Overture..........	Don Juan	Mozart
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier...	Strauss
Characteristique..	Badinage	Windealt
Polonaise	Masken	Faust
Selection	The Arcadians.............	Monckton
Valse	The Wedding Dance...	Lincke

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA.

We have much pleasure in announcing that in response to a widely expressed desire, an entertainment has been organised in honor of Sir Shapurjee B. Broacha, Sherif of Bombay, whose popularity among all classes and communities is well-known. This entertainment which is to take the form of a Garden Party and at which Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Clarke have kindly consented to be present, will take place in the Club of the Exhibition of Old Bombay Clubland part of which has been kindly lent for the occasion, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) on Thursday next. Among the numerous gentlemen who have subscribed and consented to act upon the Committee, are the following :—Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Major-General Swann, C. B., Sir Dinshah Petit, Sir Henry Procter, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Narottam Morarjee Gocoldass, Sir Sassoon David, Bart., Sir D. D. Davar, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna and others, while the Secretaries are the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. James Murdoch, Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, and Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne.

Gentlemen who desire to take part in the entertainment should communicate with the Committee or Secretaries, while subscriptions, which are limited to Rs. 20 as a maximum, may be sent to the Secretaries or to the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. It is certain that there will be a universal desire to take part in this entertainment in honor of one who is so popular as Sir Shapurjee B. Broacha.

THE SKATING RINK.

We may remind our readers of the Cinderella Dance which will take place at the Skating Rink to-morrow. Skating and dancing will proceed simultaneously from 9-30 to mid-night, and the dual forms diversion should draw a full house.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

TRADE MARK CASE.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Kaderbhoy Mahomedally and Company, paper merchants against Jamshetji Ruttanji and Company for a declaration that the trade-mark and water-mark mentioned in the plaint were the properties of the plaintiffs for injunction.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jinnah for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that in 1908, they ordered out through the defendants a lot of "shell" brand quality creamed foolscap paper with the "Topee Chhap" newly designed for and by the plaintiffs. The paper was specially manufactured for the plaintiffs who continued to import the same from time to time. Subsequently they found the paper to be of an inferior quality and ceased to give further orders to the defendants and caused paper of a superior quality to be manufactured for them in England with the same trade-mark. In May 1911 the defendants intimated that a certain lot of the paper had been imported to Bombay and unless they (plaintiffs) agreed to buy the same, the defendants stated that they would sell the same in the open market. The plaintiffs declined to buy the goods and warned the defendants against infringing their rights. They submitted that they would suffer loss, if the defendants were allowed to import paper with their trade-mark.

The defendants stated that there was no occasion for the plaintiffs giving the defendants any warning. In December 1910, it was verbally agreed between the parties that the defendants should place a trial order with a view to resuming business, and, in execution of that order, sixteen bales of paper bearing the trade and water-marks were ordered by the defendants and the invoice was made out in the name of the plaintiffs. On the arrival of the shipment, the defendants handed the samples to the plaintiffs, who accepted the same. The plaintiffs, however, refused to accept the invoice, falsely alleging that they had not ordered the goods. They never claimed and did not now claim the trade-mark of which fact the plaintiffs were well aware at the time of filing the suit. They, therefore, submitted that the suit was unnecessary and should be dismissed with costs.

After recording evidence, his Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that he was very clearly of opinion that this suit must fail and he, accordingly, dismissed it with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Paterson charged Navla, a boy of 13, with the theft of ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 844, the property of his master, Bhimrao, Veterinary Surgeon to the Raja of Dharampore. The complainant was at Matunga and as the boy was going away with the cash box containing the valuables he was searched on suspicion at the station and arrested. As there was nobody to look after the boy in Bombay the Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Reformatory for three years.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency, Magistrate, Joseph De Gayesu, a native Christian was charged with burglary and theft of a gold chain, gold rings and other articles valued at Rs. 396, the property of Henry Hughes, a mechanic, his master. The complaint was that the accused was in the service of the complainant. After the theft he disappeared and was subsequently arrested by the police with the stolen articles. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY, 16.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

33-11, 726-10—Jam R and D Vallivahow widow vs. Purshotam Vishram Mowji—Dik Dh and S.
35-11, 826-10—S. A. Tyabji Amtoolaboo vs Mahomedalli Hassanalli Khambata Jam R and D.
36-11, 932-10—Jam R and D Heerji Dossa a firm vs. R. D. Sethna, Payne and Co.
37-11, 167-06—Ard H, D and Co. Lalji Nursey Ludha vs. Kessowji Poonja—Wadia G and Co,
39-11, 1194-10—Cap. and V. Mahadeo Sakharam Suide vs. Rakhminibai widow Jah G & S.
40-11, 499-11—Malvi H. M. and R Moorbai vs. Jethabhai Hirjee and others Cap and V.
26-11, 63-10—Shroff D. and D. M. M. Cama and another vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council E. F. Nicholson.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

1111-09—Thakurdas and Co. S B Bharucha vs C J Mody and others,
1139-09—Malvi H M and R Messrs. Ganeshdas Joharmal vs Ajodhyaprasad Shriram.
629-11—Dik D and S, H H The Maharaja of Rewah vs R G Baldock.
729-11—Bick M and R Ganeshdas Gungadas vs Gopi Ganesh Radhavalabh and others.
894-11—J R Patil and Co. Messrs Brnel and Co vs Rambux Tuchmandas.
937-11—Pest R K and Co Dady N Dady vs B N Kapadia.
964-11—Shamrao M and H, P P Daruwala vs. Jetha Maynchand and another Jehangir G and B.
979-11—Cap and V Mahomed Adam vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam.
994-11—Khun L and M. Parbhudas Bhagwandas vs Gunpatram Purshotum, Wadia G and Co.
997-11—Ad H. D. and Co. Messrs B. Campbell and Co, vs Sheodyalmal Nandlal.
1025-11—J. R. Patell and Co. Tullockchand Munraj vs Jadhowji Morarji.
1027-11—Crawford B and Co. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co, vs Paul Metzker.
1030-11—Jehangir and S. Mahomedally Lookmanji vs Ismailji Noorbhai.
1034-11—Mans J. H. and Co. M. A. Limboowala vs J. C. Powala.
1037-11—J. R. Patell and Co J R Patell vs Ahmed Mirja Hassan Mirja.

Undefended New Long Cause.

969-11—Mulla and M. Rabiabai and another. vs Halimabai and others.

For Further Directions on Special Commissioner's Separate Report.

437-09—Mat J. and M. Vasanji Tricumji and Co. vs Esmailbhai Shivji M. J. and M., P. and Co.
962-10—Maneckial and Co. Rattansi Assaria and Co. vs Turner Morrison and Co. Crawford B and Co.
927-09—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another. vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others. Payne and Co. Pestonjee R. K. and Co.
618-10—Mulla and M. Radhakisson Dwarkadas a firm. vs Motilal Jowanmal and others. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
845-11—Th. Gandhi, Bossabhai vs. Ebrahim Jafferji, Motichand and D.
282-11—M. B. Chothia. Manchershaw Bamonji Chothia. vs T. B. Kantharia and others. Wadia G. and Co.
410-10—Mulji and K. Karimbhai Peer Mahomed and W. vs. Bai Manekbai widow Nanu, H. and Co.
780-05—Craigie B. and C. Vallabhdas Murlidhar. vs Raghunath Mahadev Tilak and others. In Person. Chitnis M. and K.
110-10—Ardashir H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas and others, vs Sha Valabhji Bhica and others. Mulla and M.
391-09—Bhaishanker K. and G. Madhawji Luxmandas. vs. Price Wills and Reeves a firm. Little and Co.
888-10—Malvi H. M. and R. Mangaldas Maneckial a firm. vs Gokaldas Atmaram a firm. Mirza M. and M.
1101-10—P. S. Batliwala. Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.
345-10—Jamsedji R. and D. Sakarbai widow. vs Sakarchand Kessowji and others. Kanga and S.
681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung. vs Haji Sultanally Shustry. Matubhai J and M.
631-10—Mirza M. and M. Muhomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Makri and another, vs Shahabuddin bin Haji Sharfudin Ghattay. Captain and V.
238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayen and others. vs Ebji Umersey a firm. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
231-08—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Sobhagchand Vasanji a firm. vs Dada Aboo and others. Captain and V.
371-06—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shrinivas a firm. vs Virupakshappa and another. Dikshit D. and S.
948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Joswami Shrichandra Prabhaxti Vahuji Maharaj widow vs Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others. Edgelow G. W. and Co.
112-04—M. B. Chothia. Framroz Jamshed Aga. vs Ranchordas T. Mody.
19-11—Payne and Co.—Abdul Rassool vs Khairumissabin widow—Matu J. and M. and Dustur and others.
1154-09—Daph F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. vs. Hormusji N. Vakil, Payne & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

754-11—Judah and S. Ramji Khusaji Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shivde and another, Subnis and G.

Long Causes.

680-11—Judah and S. Gunpatrao Awdaji Patel vs Hariba Awadji Shinde—Subnis and G.
786-11—Judah and S. Vithal Dulabhji Patel vs Hariba Awadji Shinde, Subnis and G.
580-11 Mulji and K. Harischandra Keshao Chembarkar and another vs. Krishnarao K. Parelkar, Bicknell M. and R.
791-10—Captain and V. Bai Sonbai widow vs Vasanji Moolji and others Mulla and M.
720-11—Captain and V. Bai Meherbai vs. B. N. Captain Wadia G. and Co.
695-11—Mehta and D. Bhagwandas Hanmandas vs. Shivji Cooverji Mulla and M.
722-11—Wadia G. and Co. Readymoney and Co. vs. Mansur Kacher Jehangir M. and S.
714-11—Mehta and D, Umer Moloo vs. Rasulbai S. A. Tyabji.
740-11—Hiralal and Co. Messrs. Talukchand Mansakhlal vs. Jasbhai Makandas and Co.—In Person.
123-11—Madh K and C. Vallabhdas Kessowji vs Hansraj Kanji—Little and Co.
451-11—Malvi H M and R Ranchodhbhai Kanjibhai vs Chotalal Atmaram Kaji—Motichand and D.
778-06—Mirza M and M—Anandrao Krishnarao and M vs Kakhmabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co.
569-10—Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhai and others—Ard H D and Co.
1026-10—S A Tyabji— Narbadabai vs Ahmed Sulemam—Payne and Co.
444-08—Wadia G and Co—P F Dalal vs N E Bottlewala—Cap and V.
614-11—Sme B and C Louise Phillip vs Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co. Crawford B and Co.
120-10—Little and Co—A K Noorbhoy vs Yamin Tarkey and Co.—Shroff D and D.
622-10—Hiralal and Co. S. Jumnadas Vijbukhundas vs. Sadashiv—Narayen Assare—Mirza M. and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

631-11—Khunderao L. and M. Vinayakrao Shamrao Laud and others. vs Ismail Haji Kassam. Wadia G. and Co.
216-07—Little and Co. Premcooverbai alias Tumoobai widow and others. vs Purshotam Vishram Mawji and others. Raghavaya B. and N.
794-08—Raghavaya B. and N. Purshotam Vishram Mawji. vs Premcooverbai alias Tumoobai widow and others Little and Co.
617-08—Jamsetji R. and D. Mahomed Haji Aboo. vs Mahomed Rahimtulla and others. J. R. Patel and Co.
1004-11—Jeh M. and S. Goolam Hoosein Noor Mahomed vs Fazulbhoy Alloobhai Mooraji and others.
189-11—Jeh M. and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fatmabai and others Mirza M. and M.
633-11—Maneklal and T. Hajrabai widow vs. Abdul Rehman Sheikh Mahomed, chitnis and M.
295-10—Cap and V. Messrs Dolatram Vithaldas a firm vs Ramlal Chhotani, S. Barehta.
606-10—Wadia G. and Co Messrs Owen and Okell a firm vs Chunilal Damodar and another S. Barehta.
149-10—Wadia G. and Co. C. F. Parehvala vs Cooverbai Mulji and K.
758-11—Wadia G. and Co. Madangopal Chandra a firm vs Abdul Sakur Ismail Jeh M. and S.
798-11—The A. Ghandy Damania Bros vs Sitaram Naindu Mirza M. and M.
671-11—Mirza M and M Joshi Kesharam Pragji vs Halimabai widow Payne and Co.
850-09—Payne and Co. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. vs Jeewanchand Lalubhoy and Co., Tyabji D and Co., Bick M. and R. and Bhai K. and G.
70-09—Payne and Co., Bai Kessar widow vs Parmand Itchalal and others—Edg. G. W. and Co. and Moti and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

961-11—Ard H. D. and Co. Rowji Sojpal and others vs Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar and others—J. R. and D. and M. B. Chothia.

Long Causes.

797-09—Madhavjee K. and C. Dewji Waghji and another vs Hansraj Waghji and others. Little and Co. For postponement.
1066-10—Dikshit D. and S. Bai Monghibai vs Moti Jitha and Co. a firm Bhaishanker K. and G.
168-11—Manchershaw and N. Ismailji Essoofalli vs Abdul Hoosein Peerbhoy. Payne and Co.
118-11—Wadia G. and Co. Burjorji Maneckji Patel vs Maneckji Jamasji Patel and others. J. R. Patell and Co.
47-11—Bicknell M. and R. Hasanalli Esmailji Jinawalla vs Vasirbai widow and others.
1181-10—J. R. Patell and Co. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Soewwalla vs Rustomji Merwanji Dalal and others. Craigie B. and C.
593-11—Hiralal and Co. D. K. Thakur vs Anandrao Bhai alias Bhasker, Patel Bicknell M. and R.
624-11—Hiralal and Co. Brijlal Bhagwandin Trivedi vs Sabaji Savaliaram Mehta and others Edgelow G W and Co.
706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsunder Hardesdas and another vs Ramjidas Ramshaimal Mirze M. and M.
649-11—Payne and Co. R. D. Sethna vs Manek Cassum, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
667-11 Mehta and D. Ybdul Latiff Hassum Muja vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another S B Mehta.
157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Hanji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.
184-11—Jeh M and S. Tullockchand Hookamchand vs Kashiram Jawantram, Mulla and M.

(Before the Prothonotary in his office.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

22-11, 306-11—Subnis and G. Nathu Purshotum Mahatre and another Narayen Vithoba Padle.

The value of the shares in 31 leading Kaffir and Rhodesian companies has depreciated to the extent of £27,500,000 during the last six months.

At a meeting held in London last month in connection with the winding up of the Dharwar and Kapulgitti Gold Mines, Limited, the Chairman, Captain W. B. McTaggart, said:—"At one time the Dharwar Field looked as if it would be a second Kolar, but unfortunately the ore turned out to be very refractory—full of plumbago— and it could not be treated at a profit. This field was perhaps the biggest disappointment they had ever had."

A Tonic Free from Alcohol

Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostration on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritable weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step., the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors :

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

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THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

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"FULLER" Charging Set, Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning.

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Is an immensely beneficial preparation. The greatest Indian Hair-Growing Tonic, sweet soothing and emollient in action. It is delightfully perfumed and is an absolute necessity for ladies' toilet.

KESHRANJAN—Commands the greatest confidence and sale all over the Indian Empire.

No disappointment.

No failure.

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SARVANGASUNDARA RASA
OR COMPOUND GOLD POWDER

This is one of the foremost medicine in Consumption or Phthisis. Its use cures all varieties of Consumption or Phthisis and allays all the painful symptoms and affections that supervene that dreadful disease Price per 7 doses, Rs. 3. Packing and postage, As. 3.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. 1. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Brigenz, 2,385 tons, Captain A. de Petris will sail to-day for Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer R. Rubattino, 2681 tons, Captain V. Piazzoni, sailed yesterday for Genoa &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Peter Jebsen 2274 tons, Captain N Neeamejaad, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Beekbergen 2447 tons Captain D J de Hand, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rotterdam in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung 2862 tons, Captain G Park, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mazagon, 3279 tons, Captain F W Fry, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and general.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus......Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx......Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh......R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie.........Vines ....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 15.

Assaye	4359	Cookman	Shanghai	31-1	P & O Co
Annie Rickmer	2572	Oetling			......
Abana	2709	Wilson			T M & Co
Banca	3794	Potter			P & O Co
China	4160	Tocque	Aden		P & O Co
Gallia	555	Wratt	repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
Hild	719	Salvesen			F F Campbell & Co
Islanda	3361	Rait			M M & Co
Kasara	504	King			M M & Co
Malda	1250	Bamber			M M & Co
Madura	1273	Logan			M M & Co
Nellos	737	Canon	Persian Gulf		The Arab Steamer Co
Northumbria	2756	Medley	A'werp		W & A G & Co
Oceana	3507	Jones			P & O Co
Putiala	1929	Johnson			M M & Co
Somali	1605	Kasch	Durban		A Strandes & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean			Shah S N Co
Singu	1912	Murison			S Wallace & Co
Trieste	3203	Ivancich	Trieste		A L S N Co
Woodbridge	2331	Motman	...		......
City of York	5078	Wilson	Karachi		K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Reichenfels	2906	Kloppenburg			W & A G & Co
C&R Detmold	2816	Winter	Antwerp	15-1	W & A G & Co
D & E Newby Hall	2481	Parker	L'pool		K N & Co
K Havildar	3086	Toms	Japan		T M & C
Alavi	2324	Gray			Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp		M M & Co
2 Sciodia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	23-1	W & A G & Co
5 Sahara	2665	Park	Genoa	18-1	J Mackimoth & Co
6 Imani	2979	Rosewaine	Dunkirk	20-1	W & A G & Co
7 Himalaya	3700	Gregor	Shanghai		P & O Co
8 Bregenz	2386	Petris	Trieste	16-1	A L S N Co
8 Barrington Court	2834	Williams	D'kirk		Captain
Nairung	2862	Park			T M & Co
Adamsturm	3581	Hasseinbeig			T M & Co
Peter Jabsen		Neeamejaad			T M & Co

H W P D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Indravati	513	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Courland	760	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohamed			Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels	Commanders	From
13	Adamsturm	Hasseinheir	NewYork, Dec 8
14	Mazagon	Fry	Rangoon, Jan 4
	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh, Jan 6
	Nairung	Park	Calcutta, Dec 2
	Beekbergen	DeHand	Ro'dam, Nov 23
15	Peter Jabsen	Neeamejaad	Calcutta, Jan 4

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	R Rubattino	Piazzoni	Genoa

The steamer Bregenz, Captain de Petris, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Trieste &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nairung for Calcutta &c.
" Assaye for China.
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf &c.
" Newby Hall for Liverpool.
" Polynesien for Marseilles.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	From.
6	Reidar	Calcutta
8	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
9	Ostmark	Hamburg
10	Glenshell	
11	Blackwell	London
12	Llanwern	Pondicherry
13	Dunera	Negapatam.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Natal Line steamer Umzumbi Homeward bound passed Suez on the 14th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Polynesien left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 14th instant and she is expected here on Wednesday the 17th instant at 7 a.m.

NIGHT ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Artillery practice will be carried out as under, and no vessels should be anchored within the range:—

January 23rd from 6 to 9 p.m.

Fort Oyster Rock.—Range to be cleared—"C." Guns - 4 inch maxim machine gun.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Bregenz" Jany—16.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bregenz" to-day from Stream. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Ballard Pier to-day at 9. 15 a. m. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 7. a. m.

Acuel, Mr. Alfred.
Abdulhussein, Mr.
Beind, Capt. J. E. S.
Bouyce, Miss.
Bentman, Mrs. R.
Bernon, Mr. R. W.
Burr Bryan, Mrs.
Calfopoulo, Mr. A. G.
Carwithin, Mrs. & child
Czerwenka, Mr. W. K.
Franke, Mr. W.
Gleason, Mr. A.
Hudson, Major and Mrs C., and child
Jacobs, Mr. J
Kyprianidi, Mr. D
Kwiatkowski Count B, and valet.
Ley, Mr. C.
Machichan, Miss.
Macoall, Lt. M. E.
Michelatos, Mr.
Murat, Mr. and Mrs., and, infant.
Noad, Mr. and Mrs. G. R.
Pirojshah, Mr. P.
Polychronidis, Mr. X.
Perkuhn, Mr. R.
Remy, Dr. R.
Reschke Mr. Otto.
Richa'l, Mr.
Robbins, Revd, and Mrs
Robbins, Miss
Scale, Capt. and Mrs. G. D., and infant.
Schaller, Mr. M. L.
Schilinski, Mr. A
Szapary, Count, and valet.
Spence, Mrs. The Hon.
Toxin, Lt. L. H.
Venters, Mr. and Mrs. W.B.
Wilson, Mr. J. S.

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NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
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PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	3	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	3	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	3	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4	4	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 16th January, 1912.

MILITARY AVIATION.

As the British War Office has asserted we are watching results in aviation experiments and are to have the benefit of the experience of others, we may take it that instead of four military aeroplanes available for service we shall soon have scores. Furthermore instead of adopting German models we shall have French. The French War Minister has declared that the experimental phase of military aviation is closed and the period of the organisation of the Fourth Arm has commenced. The French claim that they have triumphed over Germany in this matter and, having perfected their military flying machines, they no longer fear attack. This is the age of surprises and it may be that we shall hear of Germany having again surpassed France in this branch of science and the British Army Council may continue to wait and watch. But we think not, for recent events have accentuated the necessity for constant readiness and it is highly probable we shall now forge ahead for some time to come. Last November France had 170 aeroplanes, twenty-three expert military aviation pilots, almost as many apprentice military aviators and two hundred men holding French Aero Club pilot's certificates, who could, in case of need, be incorporated in the Army without delay. At the close of the present year the French War Department will be in possession of no less than five hundred aeroplanes even if no additional grant is sanctioned for aviation purposes. The French nation, conscious of having outstripped all other Powers, would offer no objection, for they are anxious not only to keep this advantage but to improve upon it and an effort is being made by prominent Frenchmen to increase the number of machines to a thousand. General Roques, however, has raised a word of warning, pointing out that it is worse than useless to possess aeroplanes without having sufficient well-trained pilots to man them. The French War Minister also recognises the urgent necessity of training a very large number of military pilots and has decided upon the creation of additional aviation schools, in the hope of instructing at least a thousand in the shortest possible space of time, the present qualified men acting as professors or instructors.

Defensive and offensive weapons for aeroplanes have not yet been invented, but these will follow as the night the day. At present reconnoitring has been the principal work in which the machines have been utilised and in that have proved invaluable. During the last autumn manœuvres twenty of them flew from Paris and elsewhere to appointed places of concentration, scouting and despatch-carrying, as a result of which the commanders of the hostile forces were able either to profit by a weak point in their adversary's defence or to parry an unexpected attack. On more than one occasion attempts were made to conceal small detachments of troops in deep ravines, woods and villages, but they were invariably discovered by the airmen who were in many cases furnished with cameras. A striking example of the valuable services the aeroplane can render an army is quoted by a writer in "Blackwood," as having presented itself on August 28th, when three aerial craft were sent from Verdun to Toul, which was supposed to be a hostile city. Their mission was to ascertain the exact condition of its defensive works and to gather all other information calculated to facilitate an attack. At an altitude which rendered the planes invulnerable, a large number of photographs were taken which, even without other information obtained, constituted the most complete document desirable for an attacking force. The little aerial squadron was back within three hours without any of the machines once touching the ground. In another case batteries of artillery had been established at Froideterre to check the advance of an enemy supposed to be marching on Verdun, but the hostile force was invisible to the gunners, whose view was intercepted by intervening obstacles and undulations of the land. Aeroplanes flew over the enemy, discovered the position of the batteries and enabled the artillery to rectify their fire, facts which led the well-known artillery specialist to declare that "two batteries and one aeroplane are five times more redoubtable than three batteries without an aeroplane."

The question of armament, as we have said, still awaits solution. Each French military aeroplane can carry seventeen bombs of twenty pounds weight and they can of course return to camp after the discharge of their stock of explosives for a fresh supply. The Italian military authorities have just adopted a new bomb, which seems likely to be favoured for some time to come but to aim and accurately drop a bomb by hand is by no means an easy performance. It is not sufficient to take into account the height and speed of the aeroplane from which a missile of a given weight is to be dropped on a particular spot; an apparatus must be invented to surmount the pitching and rolling of the aerial craft. "It may consist," says the writer we have referred to above, "in something like a tube suspended on a universal joint to keep the projectile placid in it constantly hanging perpendicularly downwards. Then the strength of the wind will to some extent influence the course of the bomb in its fall and it must be as difficult for the aviator to calculate that force correctly as it is for time to estimate exactly the speed at which his aeroplane is travelling." However during the present year tests and experiments are to be conducted and a target competition has been arranged which may go for to solve the problem of missiles and the best means of aiming them. The past year revealed the true value of the aeroplane in war; the next two may discover how they may be made even more useful and more deadly as a warlike machine.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA. THE abdication of the Government in China does not mean the end of the troubles of that country but the beginning of the new phase in them. If Yuan-Shih-Kai did not remain in Peking the probability is the Emperor and Empress Dowager would soon be headless for the Chinese have summary methods of solving pressing problems. Doubtless the Powers will support Yuan-Shih-Kai in his efforts to effect the best possible arrangement for the future of the Court. But that arrangement effected peace cannot come as a natural result. The provinces are in rivalry with one another and we may expect a long period of chaos unless perchance, the intervention of the European Powers is sought. It was not thought that the abdication of the prince regent would have led to a settlement, and as was proved it only stiffened the contumacy of his opponents. According to an Anglo-Chinese journal, from that time it was not a question of whether Manchus or Chinese were guardians of the Emperor, or whether the Empress-Dowager's ceremonial rights implied the reality, or only the figment, of power. It was simply and solely a question of the Manchu name. The fact that the Emperor himself barely knows his right hand from his left, if he knows even so much, and that before he can pretend to understand the feud between Manchus and Chinese, he may have been removed from Manchu surroundings, weaned from Manchu influences, bound in an inextricable mesh of purely Chinese officialdom, all this counts for absolutely nothing with the powers that be in South China as compared with the hateful fact of the helpless infant's Manchu birth and Manchu name. Even if the Court flee to Jehol to-morrow or not there is little hope of peace. There has for some time past been a growing tendency towards self-assertiveness on the part of Canton. Hitherto that traditional centre of revolt has been somewhat left out of count in the computation of the movements of central China. But it has become clear that Canton has no intention of being overlooked. Apart from natural pride, she is the one centre of revolution where a little ready-money is still to be found; and that fact certainly puts her in a strong position from which to dictate a policy to her colleagues of the centre and south. This factor alone, observes our contemporary, is possibly the most important of all in the estimate of recent developments, in that it tends not only to accentuate the cleavage between South and North, but to foment fresh possibilities of dissension within the revolutionary party. It is felt that the conflict will go on not because there is anything more practical now to be gained than can be had for the asking, but because the fever of ambition has seized upon men's minds, and there is no source of cool reason left at which it can be quenched. "There is no fair minded man Chinese or foreign but has sympathized with the gallant assault upon Manchu tyranny and corruption. But that sympathy has already undergone a chilling process and the days may not be far off when it will be found that those who now profess to speak for China are as little in tune with the true spirit and desire of China as was ever the power that they have overthrown."

THE CONTROL OF THE WEATHER. OF all the marvels which modern science has been able to show the world, none have equalled the wonder which science fitfully promises us, that one day it will be possible scientifically to control the weather. All over the world such an achievement would give stability to the industry of the cultivator, which would afford opportunities not only for great agricultural development, but for development in numberless derections of all those great industries which depend upon the production of the soil for their raw material. Imagine what such control of the monsoons would mean to India, and one's brain is dazzled by the brilliant prospects which it holds before one, the prosperity, not of one good monsoon, but the prosperity of an unlimited series of regular seasonal rainfalls. And yet if one day in the distant future it is going to be possible to regulate the inconstant vagaries of an English summer, it should not be impossible to fix the coming and going of the monsoon, which at least has a certain degree of regularity in its movements. Amongst scientific experts it is true there is still a division of opinion whether control of the weather will ever become feasible. But a considerable number support the claim which was made some time ago, at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, by Mr. S. Z. de Feranti, that the time is not far distance when it will be considered no more wonderful to control the weather than we now think it wonderful to control water after it has fallen from the clouds. Mr. de Feranti is of opinion, as far at any rate as European conditions are concerned, that it might be possible by electrical means to disperse clouds, which obstruct the sunshine, and on the other hand to set up an electrical defence along the coasts, which would cause the moisture in the clouds to fall in the form of rain, and so prevent those clouds from drifting over the country. In a similar way rain when required inland could be so obtained. Opponents of this theory have pointed out that it might be possible to control the weather in a small degree locally, but that it would be impossible to do so over large tracts of land; although it is still remembered that Sir Oliver Lodge proposed a scheme for dispersing London fogs. On the other hand it has long been suggested that the inhabitants of Mars—if there are any—have found out how to store up the summer heat for winter. Man may perhaps one day secure the control of the seasons either by electricity—about which science has still very much to discover—or by means of some other of the great world forces, which at present run to waste simply because we have not yet learned how to control them. If such a feat is ever achieved science will assuredly have gone far towards realising its great dream to put such a force in the grasp of man, that he will make this old world new again.

THE LATE SIR J. L. JENKINS. THE Bombay Government notification, published yesterday, referring to the death of Sir John Lewis Jenkins, aptly describes the late Vice-President of the Council as possessed of a clearness and strength of intellect, a firmness and sincerity of character and a grasp of administrative affairs both in their details and in their wider aspects, combined with an inflexible sense of justice and unswerving honesty of purpose, which rendered his services of the greatest value to the Government of this province and to India. No better testimony could have been penned. India has lost one of its most capable officers, but Bombay suffers a greater loss even than India. With Sir John on the Council of the Governor-General Bombay's best interests were never lost sight of and we felt that even after his removal to the India Office we might depend that this presidency would ever have had a loyal representative and supporter. His untimely death is doubly distressing to us who knew him and were known to him.

IN consequence of a strike of European firemen on board the mail steamer "Isis" the s. s. "Morea" was diverted via Brindisi and owing to bad weather was further delayed. The Indian mails due this week per "Salsette" will consequently be late in arriving at Bombay and will not reach here till about noon on Saturday next.

H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay, will pay a visit to Ahmedabad early next month to lay the foundation stone of the Science Institute, the gift of Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, and to perform the unveiling ceremony of Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal's statue.

A telegram from Malerkotla states that a son was born to His Highness on the 14th instant.

THE Earl and Countess of Ronaldshay left Lahore on Sunday morning for Amritsar. During his stay at Lahore the Earl paid a visit to one of the Canal Colonies.

THE Ballot held on Monday, in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., of the firm of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., agents of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

THE Rev. Father Leopold Blaise, who was for thirty years in charge of the Indian section of St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, died at St. Martha's Hospital after a week's illness on Sunday afternoon. The funeral took place yesterday morning at the Priests' Cemetery in Richmond Road.

COMMUNICATIONS between the Punjab and the valley of the Kashmir are at length to be improved. The survey for a rail and ropeway between Srinagar and a point on the North Western Railway north of Wazirbad, is now in progress and is expected to be completed by the middle of the forthcoming hot weather. The survey is being undertaken by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., of Karachi.

THE white ensign will be flown from the stern of all Canadian warships, while the Canadian flag (a blue ensign with the dominion arms) will be flown from the jackstaff.

THE Premier of British Columbia denies the assertion that the Government intends to seek the annexation of the Yukon territory. The province has, he declares, enough to administer at present.

IN accordance with the recommendations of a Royal Commission British Boards of Guardians will be empowered to modify the labour tests and to adopt many reforms in connection with the administration of poor relief.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

State Legislations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, JAN. 1.

Although close secrecy has been preserved regarding the details of the Federal Government's wireless proposals, it has become clear that by the adoption of the Australian system of wireless invented by the Government expert (Mr. Balsillie), a young Australian, much money may be saved. There will be no payments for royalties, and the extent of the saving in this direction may be judged from the fact that one European company demanded more than £400,000 for the Australian rights of its system in addition to the cost of apparatus for working it. The Balsillie system is comparatively cheap, but there is a doubt whether it will be declared a violation of existing patents. If it is declared to be such the Commonwealth may have to pay heavily in compensation, and regretfully meet the huge demands of private companies for the right to use other systems.

A court case appears likely for it has become known that the Marconi Company has notified the Commonwealth Government that it intends to take the necessary action to protect its rights. The reply of the Postmaster-General who recognises the cheapness and merits of the Australian system, would doubtless be that the Parker judgment should not stand. It has already been condemned by some advisers of the Commonwealth. It was put to Mr. Fraser that the experiment might be expensive.

"We will be prepared to pay reasonable compensation," he replied, "if it is subsequently found that we have infringed a patent. While the Marconi Company declares that the Telefunken Company has infringed its patents, and vice versa, these being the companies with the two great systems of the world, we are not prepared to declare which is right."

The suggestion by Mr. Carr in the House of Representatives to-day that the Postmaster-General had ordered apparatus for 500 wireless stations from a German firm is, declares Mr. Fraser, 'without foundation. He denies that he has been in communication with the Schumacher Company. The equipment for four urgently needed small stations at Melbourne, Hobart, Port Moresby and Cooktown or Thursday Island has been ordered from the Maritime Wireless Company in Sydney. This controls the workshops erected by Father Shaw in connection with his station at Randwick, and the company will supply four sets of apparatus at £475 a set. It is expected that with other expenses, the stations will cost £1,600 each.

In reference to the Postmaster-General's statement as to the Government adopting the new system of "wireless," said to have been invented by Mr. Balsillie, the expert representative of the Australasian Wireless Company, the owners of the Australian rights of the Telefunken Company:—"We were asked first to sell to the Government certain parts of our system, apparently to combine with that which the Minister refers to as the Australian wireless system. Of course, we refused. Then we were asked to state our terms for allowing the use of our system, and we said £25,000. The Marconi Company demanded £50,000 for a similar concession. Asked to give a guarantee that our system would not infringe any patents, we offered to give a guarantee of £20,000, backed by the Bank of Australasia. It was to be a personal guarantee. The remarkable features of the department's action in this matter are that its system is not yet patented; that all information concerning it is refused; that it was stated six weeks ago that material had been ordered from the Rev. Father Shaw's workshops at Randwick; that his Randwick station has been interrupting traffic for six weeks, claiming to be a Government experimental station, perhaps officially trying the new system: and that it was only yesterday that the Minister admitted he had ordered the apparatus from Father Shaw's workshops. That the Cabinet should adopt the new and untried system, in spite of the fact that the essentials of wireless telegraphy were patented and protected, is perhaps the most remarkable of all."

Efforts are bieng made to bring the Marconi and Telefunken Companies together, but as each claims that the other infringes its system these efforts are not likely to succeed. Both companies are ready to spring at the Postal Department soon as they discover the nature of the new system adopted by the Cabinet. The Marconi Company has already notified the Government of its intention to protect its rights, should the Government be unable to show that the new system is different from that which Mr. Balsillie managed in London.

FEDERAL BANK NOTES FORGED.

The investigations of detectives into the recent circulation of forged £5 Federal bank notes have led to the discovery in Melbourne, of a number of broken lithographic stones with a prepared copy of the bank notes on them. The detectives ascertained on Saturday, from Mr. Vernon, lithographer, of the Eastern Arcade, that he had purchased on the previous Thursday, a lithographer's machine, a small printing press, and a quantity of lithographic inks and photographic plates from a man who delivered the machines and articles from a house in a lane off North-street, Richmond. The detectives visited the house, which was empty, and discovered a quantity of broken up lithographic stone and some blotting paper, on which was a faint imprint of a bank note. On piecing together some of the stone, designs of the bank note of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China were made out. A further search led to the discovery of a quantity of stoutly-made rice paper, such as is used in the manufacture of bank notes, and fragments of photographic plates, of which the gelatinious film used for photography had been scraped. This had been done so hurriedly that portions of the photographic presentiment of the India, Australian, and China bank note could be seen. The detectives further discovered that the printing machine sold to Mr. Vernon, and the material found had been delivered to a house in Chetwynd-street, North Melbourne. The plant had been shifted to Richmond after being for a fortnight in the house at North Melbourne.

Important arrests were effected on Christmas day in Bendigo. The prisoners, who gave their names as Walter Dent (42), saw-miller of Warburton; and Charles Williamson, labourer, were subsequently brought before the local magistrate, charged with feloniously uttering counterfeit notes, and were remanded until Thursday. On the previous evening two men drove up in a buggy to the London Hotel, Golden-square. One went into the hotel, and ordered a couple of bottles of whisky. In payment he tendered what purported to be a £5 note of the Bank of Victoria, with the Australian Commonwealth stamp across the face of it. The licensee, on scanning the document, saw that it was counterfeit, and tossed it back to the man. Grabbing up his two bottles of whiskey, he told the fellow not to try his tricks on there. The man hurriedly left the bar, and, rejoining his mate in the trap, drove off in the direction of Bendigo. The licensee immediately communicated with the police, and detectives and other members of the force were instructed to keep a look-out for any persons attempting to put off bogus notes. As the result of enquiries, it was ascertained that £5 notes had, in similar circumstances to those at the London Hotel, been passed at the Lancashire Hotel, Goldensquare, the Gold Mines Hotel Ironbark, the Manchester Arms Hotel, Long Gully, White Horse Hotel, California, and the Kingsland Hotel Job's Gully. This morning Sergeant McKenna and Constable Walker went to the Golden-square railway-station on the off-chance of the men trying to get away to Melbourne. They found two men in the ladies' waiting room, and searched them, with the result that a counterfeit £5-note, also £90 in notes, gold and silver were found on them. A roll of notes, representing a value of £1,250, made up of £5, £10, and £20 notes, with a Chinese bank note of the value of 100 dollars, was found on a seat in the room.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

The State Parliamentary problem is in as great a tangle as ever. Since the Council took its courage in both hands and threw out the Appropriation Bill, there have been frequent adjournments of both Houses as well as many meetings of Ministers and political parties. So far, however, nothing definite has resulted from all the deliberations, which for the most part have been carried on in secret, and concerning which very little information has been permitted to escape. The general opinion is that no matter what expedients are emplyed, there will be no alternative but to dissolve the House of Assembly, in which case half of the members of the Council will also go to the country. There is a belief, however, that by making the utmost use of its constitutional powers, the Government may punish the Upper House by sending it bodily to the electors just as the allegedly popular Chamber will have to go. There seems to be little doubt that before many weeks are past, the country will be plunged into the turmoil of a general appeal to the people. Legislative Councillors, as well as Ministerialists and oppositionists in the Assembly, all profess themselves satisfied that the result will be a triumph for the particular side to which they belong. With all this show of courage, however, it is certain that this premature appeal to the constituencies will be distasteful to individual members of all the parties. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and a Parlimentary seat in possession is worth the biggest prospective majority likely to be won as the outcome of a contest. There are very seldom any uncontested returns at a general election in South Australia. Every Assembly district returns at least three members, and, however safe one or two of those may be reported to be, there is always a fighting chance to dislodge at least one of the representatives. Thus it comes about that everyone has to fight to retain what he has got. Party is no doubt a great thing, but each unit in the party is specially interested in his own welfare. Not until Wednesday next will the Premier make officially known the intentions of the Government, although the secret may leak out before that date. In the meanwhile, therefore, every legislator, although ostensibly enjoying his Christmas and New Year vacation, is putting in a little bit of quiet electioneering work, for it is well to be 'prepared for the worst while hoping for the best.' Party leaders outside the House have no hesitation in bidding welcome to the expected dissolution, but they are not quite so disinterested in the matter as are the gentlemen whose seats are involved in the struggle. Ministers, of course, have most to lose and least to gain by the appeal to the country, but every member stands to sacrifice something, and quite a number of Labour and Liberal supporters, if the true thoughts of their hearts could be read through their public utterances would be found to be in favour of letting well alone. However, political movements nowadays are often made independently of the wishes and the interests of the individual adherent, and that will doubtless be the case in the present instance.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATION.

The first session of the eighth Parliament, which closed on Friday, was notable in many respects. The second-Labour Government came into existence just before the beginning of the session, and within the short space of two months twenty measures, including three Railway Bills, were added to the statute-books. With an overwhelming majority at his back, the Premier (Mr. Scaddan) was able to carry in the Assembly much advanced legislation, most of which the Legislative Council refused to accept. The Arbitration Amendment Bill was abandoned by the Government because the Legislative Council insisted on an amendment excluding station and agricultural workers from the operation of the Act. The Esperance-Norseman Railway Bill, which was regarded as a measure to placate the goldfields, was thrown out by the Council, and it is said the Government were not displeased at the Second Chamber's Act. A similar fate befell a Bill to establish a Parliamentary Committee of Public Works on the lines of the New South Wales Act. The Public Works Amendments Bill, to enable the Government to resume land at 10 per cent. margin on the land tax valuation, also was thrown out by the Upper Chamber. The Divorce Act Amendment Bill, placing women on an equality with men and making desertion for five years, habitual drunkenness, imprisonments for term of years, and lunacy grounds for divorce, and the Criminal Code Amendment Bill, providing for a Criminal Court of Appeal and indeterminate sentence, were passed.

Other important measures placed on the statute were the Transcontinental Railway Bill. Agricultural Bank Amendment Bill, (liberalising the unctions of the bank and limiting advances to £2,000), the Workers Homes Bill (giving power to advance £500 for building homes for workers not earning more than £300 a year), Loan Bill for £2,423,000, Goldfields Water Supply Bill (providing for reticulation from the goldfields for agricultural areas), and the Totalizator Amendment Bill (extending the totalizator to the Trotting Association).

The Legislative Council secured the insertion of a clause in the latter providing that clubs distributing profits amongst members should not be licensed under the Act.

The only lively scene during the session occurred over the Parliamentry Allowances Bill for reduction of the salaries of the Speaker, Chairman of Commitees, and President of the Legislative Council and providing that Ministers should not draw salaries as members in addition to Ministerial salaries. The Government were charged with insincerity in introducing the Bill and a motion by a Labour member to retain the increase of salaries to officers having been carried, the Premier refused to proceed with the Bill, which would only have the effect of reducing Ministerial salaries. An important measure foreshadowed for next session is a Graduated Land and Income Tax Bill, abolishing land tax exemptions.

S. W. GOVERNMENT AND SPEAKER.

It is generally understood in political circles that Cabinet has informed the Speaker that the present position of affairs must not be allowed to continue. It was well known during the latter part of last week that the Ministry could no longer look with indifference upon the actions of Mr. Willis in first suspending the "Hansard" chief and subsequently fining a couple of messengers, and on Saturday a special meeting of Cabinet was called to consider the situation. No secret was made of the fact that the Government had sought the advice of the law officers as to certain aspects of letters which passed between the President of the Council and the Speaker. Mr. Willis was invited to be present. He was the first to leave, and hurried away, refusing to enter into any discussion at all as to what had taken place. He was followed a few minutes later by the Ministers, none of whom would say anything though every appearance suggested that the Government had taken the bull by the horns, as it were and indulged in a period of fairly straight talk. When spoken to at the time, Mr. McGowen would only say that Mr. Willis had met the Government, and he suggested that the press representatives had better wait and see what developments took place.

The Speaker, on Tuesday denied that he has been asked to resign the Speakership. He says that when he became Speaker a condition of Bohemianism existed in the House, in which members and messengers fraternised as Tom, Dick, and Harry. The messengers were disrespectful. A heavy odor of whisky hung about some of them, and he issued rules to protect members from their vulgar familiarity.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

The assembly has accepted the Council's amendment of the trans-Australian Railway Bill, providing that land be granted to the Commonwealth for the purpose of the railway to a depth of 150 ft.

The Premier (Mr. Scaddan) said he had agreed with the suggestion of the Prime Minister that no mining be carried out under the line.

Regarding the construction of the Western railway, the Minister of Home Affairs (Mr. O'Malley) states:—"We will make this railway hum. We have been informed by South Australia and Western Australia of the land they propose to give us for purposes of construction, and I will get the work in hand so quickly that we should spend the money in a year."

Mr. O'Malley intends to get a staff appointed by the Engineer-in-Chief early in the year, and have the detailed survey and the preparation of the specifications concluded. The Government have not yet decided whether to build the line by day labour or to let the work to contractors. Ministers generally favour the former method, but they had not yet considered an offer by Messrs. J. Noron, Griffiths, and Company, of London, to build the line for the cost and 7 1-2 per cent. commission.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK.

The Commonwealth Bank Bill has received the assent of the Governor-General, and the Federal Ministry are entering on the task of engaging the Governor and deputy-Governor. The Governor will be paid one of the largest banking salaries in Australia, probably £2,500 or £3,000 a year, and on him will rest all responsibility. His first duties will be to secure the nucleus of his staff, and to recommend the purchase of land for premises in the capital cities. Later the headquarters of the bank will be in the capital territory. For the present they will be in Melbourne. The question of London offices has been informally discussed, and it is agreed that a branch there will be a necessity.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO ABDICATE.

Four Insurgent Columns March on Peking.

IMPERIAL TROOPS HURRY OUT TO MEET THEM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, JAN. 14.

The decision of the Government to abdicate was the outcome of secret meetings of the Manchus of all classes, who considered that abdication was necessary to save the country from chaos.

Yuan-Shi-Kai will remain at Peking, and effect the best possible arrangement with the Republicans in the way of providing for the Emperor's and the Dowager Empress' future. It is understood that the Powers will support him.

The abdication is expected before to-morrow.

Telegrams from the provinces give a shocking picture of murders, outrages and arsons. Hundreds of women are committing suicide to escape violation.

PEKING, JAN. 15.

The Imperialists were defeated on Thursday, by the Revolutionary troops which are invading Honan.

PEKING, JAN. 15.

The Chinese armistice expires to-day. The Republicans are moving from Wu-Chang to attack the Imperial base at Siao-Kan, forty miles to the north. Eleven transports and six cruisers are being prepared at Shanghai to proceed to Chi-Fu to co-operate in advance of the other insurgent forces, who are proceeding to Peking by four routes.

The Imperial troops are hastening to oppose them.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

Well Received by all Political Parties.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The composition of the French Cabinet is generally well received.

The Republicans hail it as a great national Ministry, capable of rehabilitating France in the eyes of Europe.

The Opposition comments are remarkably temperate.

In an interview, M. Poincare said that if the Chamber supported the Government, the latter would soon find a solution of the present difficulties.

Declaration of Policy.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The French Cabinet has drafted a declaration of its policy, in which it urges the ratification, as speedily as possible, of the Franco-German Agreement, which it says will ensure frank and loyal relations between France and Germany, while respecting the dignity and interests of both countries.

The declaration affirms France's loyalty to her alliance and her friendships, which, it says, is stronger than ever. It also emphasises the need for maintaining the Army and Navy at a level, which will enable them to meet all eventualities.

LABOUR AGITATION IN SPAIN.

King Acts in Opposition to Cabinet.

MADRID, JAN. 15.

There has been a great agitation in Spain recently, on behalf of a striker condemned to death by court-martial as the result of a riot in which a magistrate and his two secretaries were killed.

The Cabinet was obdurate. King Alphonso, however, also expressing his desire to commute the sentence, the Cabinet submitted the necessary decree to His Majesty, and simultaneously resigned.

The King signed the decree and is now urging the Cabinet to remain in office.

Crowds yesterday surrounded the Palace, and cheered the King.

NEW CHIEF RABBI.

Preliminary Conference of Appointment.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Delegates from all parts of Great Britain met yesterday to arrange preliminaries for the appointment of a new Chief Rabbi.

Lord Rothschild emphasised the view that it was necessary that the new Chief should have a knowledge of the English communities, and that he should be able to preach in English and inculcate patriotism. He should be a man, who would not only train his co-religionists in the traditions of Judaism, but who would make them loyal citizens of the Empire.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

To Visit Ulster next Summer.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The *Daily News*, this morning, states that King George and Queen Mary will visit Belfast and Londonderry next summer. Afterwards, Their Majesties will cruise along the western and southern coasts.

SHARP FIGHTING IN THE RED SEA.

Naval Action Supported by Shore Guns.

COMPLETE VICTORY OF ITALIANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, JAN. 14.

A despatch from the Italian commander in the Red Sea gives a graphic description of the fight of the 12th instant.

The Commander says that he was convinced that gun-boats were concealed among the Farsan Islands, and he determined upon a driving movement with his available warships, which were likewise intended to dislodge the large forces concentrated at Loheia, Midy and Kunfuda.

The cruisers "Calabria" and "Puglia" bombarded Loheia and Midy to divert the enemy's attention, meanwhile the "Piemonte" and two destroyers were scouring the coast from Jeddah southwards, and sighted a Turkish yacht and gun-boats.

The action opened at six thousand metres, and developed sharply, land batteries supporting the gunboats. It lasted three hours, and ended at nightfall, when the gunboats were completely out-actioned and defeated. The gunboats retired, some going ashore demoralised. Their crews landed under cover of the darkness, carrying ammunition and flags, which were seized on the beach by an Italian landing party in the morning, when the warships resumed the bombardment of the gun-boats, completing their destruction.

The Turks have abandoned Kunfuda. The Italians avoided hitting the mosques. The Italians sustained no losses.

The ships bombarded and scattered some columns of troops and camels proceeding to Loheia.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Kurds Beaten back with Loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 15.

Kurds yesterday attacked a Russian battalion which was marching on Khoi and Urumiah. Twenty Kurds were killed, but the Russians sustained no loss.

DISLOCATION OF TRADE IN SOUTH PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 15.

Some Indian merchants interested in the trade of Southern Persia write to the *Sind Gazette* that they experience considerable difficulty in finance, their commitments stopping. The stoppage of traffic consequent upon the closing of the caravan routes to inland has produced congestion at the Persian Gulf ports for which no immediate relief is visible till the Government of India establish adequate military protection both in seaports and on main lines of the trade to Kerman, Yezd, Ispahan and other commercial centres. Fortunately Shikharpuris, who are the merchants chiefly concerned, are wealthy traders of the highest repute and they will doubtless find ready assistance from shroffs, banks, European firms and others by whose aid the trade with Persia is financed. At the same time sooner the Government of India take action the better.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

England's Big Score.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADELAIDE, JAN. 15.

The weather was humid when the test match was resumed to-day. There was a fair attendance, and the wicket was perfect. England completed the first innings for 501, of which Foster scored 71. Australia then went in again and had made 96 runs for one wicket when stumps were drawn.

M. C. C. Team's Exciting Experience.

The members of the M. C. C. team were invited to dinner by the Governor, last evening. On arriving, they found his residence at Marble Hill surrounded by bush fires. They dashed strenuously into the flames, their cloths being several times ignited, and succeeded in saving the residence and all the livestock, except the fowls. In the darkness, the scene was awe-inspiring, the trees crashing and throwing up showers of sparks.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

PORT OF SPAIN, JAN. 14.

The Trinidad Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural Society has passed a resolution to the effect that it is gravely concerned at Britain's threatened withdrawal from the Sugar Convention, and is convinced that such withdrawal will be disastrous to the sugar industry.

PREACHING IN PROHIBITED AREA.

Accused Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The Second Presidency Magistrate, this afternoon, disposed of the case in which Mr. John Cowan, formerly Editor of the *Sindh Gazette*, was charged with preaching Christianity in College Square after dusk in violation of Sunset Notification regulating public meetings. The accused submitted to the Magistrate that he wanted to carry on good work without any unnecessary interference and refused to give an undertaking to obey the Notification. He knew he was violating the order, but he could not help it and he would go on doing so till the order was set right. The Magistrate fined him a rupee, or in default to be detained till the rising of the Court. The accused did not pay the fine.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Hearing of the Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

At the High Court to-day, before a Special Bench presided over by Justices Harrington, Mukherji and Caspersz, the appeal in the Dacca Conspiracy Case came on for hearing. In this case Pulin Behari Das and thirty-four others appealed against an order of the Sessions Judge of Dacca convicting the appellants under Section 121-A, Indian Penal Code, of conspiring to wage war against the King, and awarding various sentences ranging from transportation for life to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. C. R. Das, Counsel for the appellants, before going into the facts, submitted the law points involved in the appeal. He submitted that the complaints were not according to law as they did not constitute allegations of any specific offence which the law required. After reading Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the counsel said that there were no allegations for which a Magistrate could issue process, for there were no materials before him. Counsel next read Section 196 which said that not only must there be a complaint, but the complaint must be sanctioned either by the Governor-General, or local Government or some officer on whom the local Government delegated its power. In this case that power of local Government could not be delegated, and so the complaint was not legally authorised.

Mr. Das submitted that that involved two points. He said, "First the order which has been filed in this Court does not authorise the particular complaint lodged in this case and secondly, that the local Government within the meaning of Section 196 is the chief executive officer of a particular province and the particular officer who signed or made these orders is not by law the chief executive officer of that Province. That involves a consideration as to whether the Proclamation with reference to the partition of Bengal and the Partition Act on which it is based is or is not *ultra vires*."

Mr. Justice Harrington: "Who signed the sanction?"

Mr. Das: "Mr. Nathan signed it. He has the power to sign it, but he is by law not the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province. If the complaint is void, then the complaint is not valid."

Mr. Justice Harrington: "But can the Courts question the executive acts of the Legislature by which they are bound?"

Mr. Das: "It is your Lordship's duty to question it."

Counsel cited the case reported in 27 Bombay and the Privy Council appeal, Secretary of State vs. Brunon, and said it was the duty of the Court to decide a point when it was raised. Where the Act was an Act of a subordinate legislature Courts could question it; but if it were an Act of the legislature of Imperial Parliament, then no Municipal Court could question it. Counsel next submitted that there was a misjoinder of charges under Sections 121 A, 122 and 123 of the Indian Penal Code. There could be no offence under Section 123 if there was an offence under Section 121 A. These two offences could not be committed in course of the same transaction. The one negatived the other. Mr. Das next elaborated the points he had taken and cited a large number of reported cases.

LATER.

The following is the verbatim report of the discussion between Mr. Justice Harrington and Mr. Das over the validity of the sanction given by the Government for the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Harrington: Does he not come within the definition of Chief Executive Officer?

Mr. Das: Yes, otherwise the whole thing is bad.

Mr. Justice Harrington: Who do you say is the Chief Executive Officer of that province

Mr. Das: If by the Chief Executive Officer is meant the Lieut.-Governor, then I submit that in point of law the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proper is still the Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. Justice Harrington: Do you say that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal ought to have given this sanction?

Mr. Das: Yes.

Mr. Justice Harrington: But it is not the local Government.

Mr. Das: The authority of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was taken away by the partition Proclamation Act which just embodies the text of the Proclamation.

Mr. Justice Harrington: His authority is gone.

Mr. Das: What I am submitting is that this Act is "ultra vires" and therefore the authority remains.

Mr. Justice Harrington: Does your argument involve the proposition that ever since the creation of the new province all acts done by local Government were done without authority.

Mr. Das:—Locally it does involve that, but the question is not before your Lordships in any way. I merely submit that this particular act is *ultra vires* and upon that alone depends the question as to whether the sanction is sanctioned under Section 196.

Continuing Mr. Das submitted that the next question which arose in this connection was whether the power conferred upon the Governor-General in Council to create a new province was or was not for legislation purposes only. The preamble of the Act said that it was for legislative purpose.

Mr. Justice Harrington: Do you say for legislative purpose only?

Mr. Das! Yes.

THE MADRAS MUSEUM CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 15.

The first session of the Museum Conference was opened at the Government Museum at 11 a. m. to-day, His Excellency the Governor presiding. In addition to the delegates, the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick and the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson visited the Conference. His Excellency welcomed the delegates, and Dr. J. R. Henderson, the Curator of the Government Museum, gave a brief account of the Institution since its opening in 1851, and then invited the delegates to accompany him on a visit to the Museum galleries. After an inspection of the galleries, the business of the Conference was proceeded with. The Conference is not open to the public.

H. E. the Governor, in welcoming the delegates to the Museum Conference, said that those in charge of the museums ought to get the educated and wealthier classes to take an interest in them, as they could expect much from them in the shape of presents and exhibits, for to those classes museums in the West owed a great deal. Valuable as the indigenous exhibits were as affording excellent opportunities for strangers to learn of the country, His Excellency suggested the advisability of exhibits of foreign countries being introduced.

BOMBAY'S MESSAGE TO THE KING.

His Majesty's Gracious Reply.

The following telegrams are issued as a Press Note:—

Telegram, dated 13-1-1912.

To His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor,
H.M.S. "Medina," Aden.

In the name of the people of Bombay, we send Your Imperial Majesties a heartfelt farewell to the limits of our Presidency. That all blessings may attend Your Majesties is the earnest prayer of Your Majesties' grateful subjects.

CLARKE.

Telegram, dated 15-1-1912.

To Governor, Bombay.

"The Queen-Empress and I heartily thank you and the people of Bombay for your kind message of farewell and good wishes. We leave the limits of your Presidency with many regrets, but with the happiest recollections."

GEORGE, R.I.

DARING DACOITY NEAR POONA.

Two Marwaris Robbed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 15.

A case of a daring highway robbery which occurred so long ago as September 1910, is at present engaging the attention of Mr. Roper, Sessions Judge, Poona. According to the customs which prevail in Poona surrounding countries two rich Marwaries on 25th September, 1910, made a journey to the Alandi temple, a place of pilgrimage twelve miles north of Poona. The men were related to each other and took their wives and families with them in two carriages. When returning after dusk their carriage was stopped by four men of the snake charmer class when still eight miles from Poona. The night was dark and rainy and carriage lamps were extinguished by the robbers who threatened to take the little daughter of one Manaway unless he gave up his money and jewellery. While they were assaulting this man the second carriage drove up and though the other man had struggle with robbers they made him hand over the money and jewellery worth nearly Rs. 6,000 before allowing the carriages to proceed on their journey. The Marwaries and their wives reached Kirkee about 10 p.m. and reported the occurrence to Mr. M. Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, who sent word to the D. S. P. who motored to the scene of the occurrence at 11 p.m. and recovered a number of ornaments which were found lying on the ground at the spot where the struggle took place. Four men were arrested in connection with the affair and are being tried.

DURBAR AT JAMMU.

Concessions by H. H. the Maharaja.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 15.

At the Durbar held at Jammu on the 12th January the Maharaja of Kashmir expressed the pleasure thar the name of Mr. Fraser, the Resident, was associated with two happy occasions—that of His Highness's receiving the G. C. I. E., and his reception of enhanced powers.

His Highness then asked his Chief Minister to announce the following concessions: the right of a partially elective system to the Jammu and Kashmir Municipality; the allotment of octroi income to Municipalities; a special grant of five lakhs for sanitary and other improvements; an additional grant of twenty-five thousand rupees annually for the expansion and improvement of primary education among the Mahomedan and Hindu subjects of His Highness; the raising of the estates of tenants at will in the State to that of occupancy tenants; the remission of arrears known as *Bakaya jins quillajat*.

Some literary pensions and prizes were also announced and at night the town was illuminated.

PERMANENT WAY INSTITUTION

Convention at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The sixth Council meeting and Convention of the Permanent Way Institution of India was held to-day at the Bengal Nagpur Railway Offices, Garden Reach, and all principal Railways of India were represented. Mr. Godfrey, Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, welcomed the guests and Mr. H. H. Jellett, Chief Engineer, B. N. Railway, was elected President.

BATHING FESTIVAL AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 15.

The Adhkumbh Mela, the great bathing festival, has begun here yesterday morning. Thousands of people wended their way towards the Ganges from the early morning to take a dip in the sacred waters. Pilgrims have come from every part of India and every section of Hindus was represented. Bathing continued from the early morning till late in the day. Crowds are increasing daily and on Friday will be the big bathing day.

THE *Economist* states that the issues of British capital during the past 12 months amounted to £191,759,400, of which the United Kingdom received £26,145,900, Australasia £3,332,900, Canada £41,214,700, and Argentina £16,676,900, Brazil £19,210,000, and United States £21,314, 300.

THE Chief Court of Lower Burma and the Rangoon College have received Their Majesties' photogravures, bearing Their Majesties' autographs.

THE Rangoon Red Crescent fund amounted to Rs. 58,000, of which it has been decided to remit Rs. 52,500 by bank draft or telegraphic transfer to Constantinople as directed by the Turkish Counsul General at Bombay.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 29.

GERMANY'S GUN.

Although the new 15-inch Krupp gun is the most powerful piece yet actually constructed, it is by no means the heaviest or biggest. The palm for this, curiously enough, belongs to the Krupp firm also, who in the eighties constructed a monster gun of no less than 132 tons in weight. This gun had a bore of 15·7 inches, a length in bore of 36 calibres, and a projectile weighing 1,628lbs.—that is to say, about three-quarters of a ton.

Two of these enormous weapons were purchased by Italy—originally with the idea of mounting them in a battleship. Actually, however, no ship carried them. Instead, an armoured turret some two feet thick was constructed and put in position at Taranto, on the island of San Pietro, which guards the entrance to the arsenal, and they are presumably there to this day. Rumours of this gun are understood to have inspired one of Jules Verne's novels, in which an enormous gun mounted on the "Bull Tower" largely figured.

Coming to the modern gun, there is some reason to believe that it may be allocated to the vessels of the new Kaiser class now completing, since these ships, though larger, have but five turrets, compared with six in their smaller predecessors. Against this, however, is the fact that the Germans never adopt a gun for naval service until it has been through a series of most exhaustive tests, including the bursting of a high explosive shell in its muzzle. A gun of 14-inch or thereabouts is understood to have been through such tests successfully, and Krupp's have been manufacturing duplicates for some time. The 15-inch (or 15.7—a more likely calibre) has, so far as is known, not yet gone through the lengthy series of experiments demanded both by the German naval authorities and the Krupp firm before any gun is "put on the market." It is, however, not unlikely that the ships recently laid down will carry the new gun, which, it is needless to say, is as superior to our 13·5 as that piece is to the old 12-inch.

"ARMY REVIEW."

The Army Council notify in a communication to General Officers Commanding that it has been represented to them that a belief exists that opinions expressed in articles published in the "Army Review" without remark may be considered as having the approval of the council, or at least that they are not in disagreement with such opinions. This, the Army Council state, is not so, and they add that several articles have been published already without remark in which opinions have been expressed with which the Army Council are by no means in agreement. It is, however, not desired to restrict the scope of the "Review" by forbidding the publication of such articles, so long as they are not considered likely to have a harmful effect on the training of discipline of the Army or to be otherwise open to serious objection. In consideration the possible effect of the publication without remark of views in which they do not concur, the council assume that all officers who read the book have a sufficient knowledge of regulations and of the training manuals to be able to judge without assistance whether the authors' opinion do or do not differ in principal from those officially approved. If the "Army Review" is to be thrown open for as free a discussion as it is possible to permit, it is essential, in the opinion of the Army Council, that there should be no misapprehension on this point.

ENGLAND'S ENEMY.

That portion of the Press which is constantly designing this or that foreign Power as our enemy might take and give a lesson by quoting the signed article on Anglo-German relation from the pen of Prince K. Lichnovsky, former First Councillor of the German Embassy in Vienna, which appeared in the *Neues Winer Tagblatt*. We do not agree with the writer in his contention as to the necessity of war, but when a German official says that the troubles of the Morocco question are "merely symptoms of a general divergence due to competition for the mastery of the sea, he is worth listening to Prince Karl Lichnovsky is perfectly correct in considering that England's worst enemy is her people's "luxurious softness due to good times." We seem to have lost our self-reliance, and the knowledge that unless we defend our hearths by our own arms we must die.

THE FRENCH MANŒUVRES OF 1912.

General Joffre will direct the Grand Manœuvres in the West, in which three army corps, the 9th Tours, 10th Rennes, and the 11th Nantes, will take part. Two armies under Generals Gallieni and Marion, will operate one against the other. The manœuvres will last eight days, not including the time given up to concentration and taking up position. Besides the above-mentioned three corps, the following troops will take part in the Army manœuvres—viz. 3rd Division Colonial Infantry, Brest; a reserve division, 4th Corps, Le Mans; 1st Cavalry Division, Paris; 7th Division, Melun; 4th Cavalry Brigade, Alencon; 5th Brigade, Vendome, and one garrison artillery brigade. Divisional manœuvres will take place in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 13th, 16th, and 20th Corps, and brigade manœuvres in the 7th, 8th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th Corps, the divisional lasting fourteen, the brigade manœuvres eleven days. In the vicinity of Paris, manœuvres will take place in which the 10th Infantry Division, the 8th and 7th Divisions, and the group of Paris Zouaves will take part. As regards cavalry manœuvres the 4th, 5th, and a composite cavalry division will be exercised under General Sordet, commanding 4th Cavalry Division; the 3rd and a composite division, under Geneal de Lastours and the 2nd, 6th, 8th Divisions with the 8th and 13th Corps Brigades under General Marion. Special manœuvres will take place in the Vosges, Alps, in Algeria, in Tunisia, and in the Eastern departments and all army corps except the 9th, 14th 15th, will be trained in the camps of Sissonne (1st and 2nd Corps); Chalons (4th, 5th, and 6th Corps), Mailly (3rd and 20th Corps), Valdahon (7th and 8th Corps), Coetquidan (10th and 11th Corps), La Courtine (12th, 13th and 17th Corps), Souge (18th Corps) and Le Larzac (16th and Colonial Corps).

FRENCH ARMY ESTIMATES.

The French Military Budget for 1912, provides for 28,743 officers and 555,900 men, being a decrease of nearly 10,000 men, compared to 1911. The reduction is due to the decreasing birth-rate. The present estimates provide for the expenditure of 42,000,000 francs (including a special vote of 18,000,000 francs) on air-craft and aviation establishments 26,000,000 francs on artillery and machine guns; 30,000,000 francs on increased cost of rations; 17,000,000 francs on increase of pay of junior officers; and 1,500,000 francs on new cyclist companies, mechanical transport, and increase of artillery ammunition.

PORTABLE KITCHENS.

During their recent small campaigns in the Caucasus, the Russian troops sadly missed the horse-drawn field kitchens to which they are accustomed, as these were unable to get over the mountain tracks. In consequence of this, a mule-pack field kitchen has now been introduced consisting of a boiler and portable stove combined. On easy tracks the kitchen travels on its wheels, with the fire lighted; where the path is too narrow for this it is carried between two mules tandem, the shafts forming a litter, while on rough ground the boiler and stove are carried separately on two mules. It is to be wished that our own authorities would devote a litter more attention to the question of travelling kitchens. It is now generally recognised that when an army takes the field especially with a large percentage of reservists, the provision of travelling kitchens reduces the percentage of sick, and so saves transport, besides adding to the fighting efficiency of the troops. We are apt to be misled by the easy conditions which prevail at manœuvres and to forget that a winter campaign would be very different.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Rotung Warriors Confess.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YAMBUNG CAMP, JAN. 14.

With the statements of the Minyong Gam of Rotung, who came in yesterday to sue for peace, the true facts of the outrage of last March, and the depositions made by the Rotung, Babuk and Kebang warriors to resist our advance now come to light. Pieced together with the stories of the other participants in the fighting and the survivors from Mr. Williamson's party, the truth appears now to have been elicited.

The Rotung Gam gave a most clear and straightforward explanation of what happened, extenuating nothing and admitting that his clan had been in the wrong from the time of Mr. Williamson's arrival, and that they had swept the Kebang and Babuk warriors along with them in their outburst of fury. It will be remembered that the stockade and the rock shoots near Rotung were the most formidable and best constructed that the force had to encounter, and that the warriors there offered the best resistance. In their power, in fact they may be considered as the leading swash-bucklers in the Abor force, and, with their frank avowal of guilt, appear to have played the most manly part of any of the Minyongs. They state that the Pangi villagers burnt Rotung, when their warriors were driven from the stockade, in revenge, because the Rotung people were the cause of the appearance of the British force in the country. They also enlarged upon the panic which the magazine rifle fire occasioned and gave their casualties at the capture of both stockades as thirty. This is probably correct and many were killed by searching the jungle with bullets. Ten Kebang warriors were killed at Kekar-Monying. Two of the stockades were intended as surprises, but the Kekar-Monying one, as I have previously pointed out, was constructed to be visible in order that the opposing force might dash themselves against the obstacle of the Kekar Rock. Their plans, they stated, were much upset by our troops not taking the paths they were intended to. Mr. Kemp, Government Zoologist, has arrived here.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

Although no order for the demobilization of the Abor force has been issued, it is generally understood that the expedition will shortly be withdrawn. The latest reports from the Column indicate that the difficulties of navigating the Dihong River are very considerable. The river seems have fallen so considerably that further progress in this direction is practically impossible. The *Englishman* understands that several companies of infantry will probably be left in the country, and the work of exploration may be resumed next cold weather.

SIMLA, JAN. 15.

The General Officer commanding the Abor Expedition, telegraphing from Yambung, on January 13th and 14th, says that the Dihong Exploration Party, which is still at Geku, consists of 250 rifles and about 500 carriers with rations. To the end of January more rations will be sent to meet the party if asked for. The weather on January 13th was bad and threatening; on the 14th it was cloudy and misty.

THE LATE SIR J. L. JENKINS.

The following notification is issued as a "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary:—

H. E. the Governor in Council has received with the deepest regret the news of the death at Calcutta on the 13th instant of the Honourable Sir John Lewis Jenkins, K.C.S.I., I. C. S. For a period of twenty-eight years Sir John Jenkins served in the Presidency of Bombay and for two years was a Member of the Bombay Council. He was appointed in 1910 an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Vice-President of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and he was recently selected for appointment to the Council of the Secretary of State for India. In 1906 he was appointed a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and he was promoted to a Knight Commandership of that Order at the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911. During his distinguished career Sir John Jenkins shewed himself possessed of a clearness and strength of intellect, a firmness and sincerity of character, and a grasp of administrative affairs both in their details and in their wider aspects combined with an inflexible sense of justice and unswerving honesty of purpose, which rendered his services of the greatest value to the Government of this Province and to India. His broad sympathies and unvarying kindness of heart endeared him to all classes and inspired universal confidence in all who were brought in contact with him. His untimely death inflicts on the Government of this country and especially on the Bombay Presidency a loss which cannot be overestimated. H. E. the Governor in Council, in thus placing on record his high appreciation of the rare personal qualities and conspicuously successful work of the late Sir John Jenkins, is pleased to direct that this Resolution should be published in the Bombay Government Gazette" and should be communicated to the Government of India.

ORANGEMEN AND COL. SEELY.

We ("Times") have received the following resolution, headed "The Orangemen of Dublin and Col. Seely's Breach of the Fourth Commandment," from the City of Dublin Grand Orange Lodge:—That we, the Orangemen of the City of Dublin, voicing the opinions of hundreds of thousands of Protestants south of the Boyne, and having experience of the crimes committed in Ireland through inflammatory orations delivered on the Sabbath Day, and feeling pained and grieved at the action of Col. Seely, M. P. in turning the Day of Rest into a pandemonium at Newry on Sunday, Dec. 10, 1911, hereby enter our solemn protest against such an act of desecration by a Minister of the Crown, while holding an office of profit under our Protestant Constitution, and we declare that the practice of delivering political speeches on the Lord's Day, introduced by the present Government, is bringing shame and disgrace on the name of Protestantism; and we call upon the great religious associations of England and Scotland to arouse the Protestants of the United Kingdom, and especially the constituents of Col. Seely, to the danger with which the empire and the Protestant religion is threatened by a Government composed of men who not only trample under foot our Protestant Constitution, but treat with open contempt and defiance the laws of God.—J. E. Moffat, M.D., Grand Master; trank Donaldson, Grand Secretary."

UNDER the new Anglo-Portuguese agreement the islands in the rivers Ruo and Shire have been assigned partly to Mozambique and partly to British Central Africa.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Australia's Future.

GERMAN PARTNERSHIP SUGGESTED.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

On the 23rd inst., the "Spectator" published an article on German expansion, and in the course of this the writer discussed the unreasonableness of conceding any British territory to Germany on the ground that all was in effective occupation to-day. In to-day's issue of the same journal, Professor Alfred Caldecott, of King's College, London, asks: "Can we honestly say that 4,500,000 persons are in effective occupation of Australia, or that they are able to keep Japan and China out? Would not a white Australia be more stable if the British had the eastern half and the Germans the western half? Are a quarter of a million persons in Western Australia equitably entitled to prevent a great nation taking its place under the Southern Cross? Is a population equal to that of Berkshire to claim the permanent and sole occupancy of a million square miles of land? The unoccupied part of Australia in a serious cause of instability when viewing the influence of Europe upon the world in a large way."

The "Spectator" denounces these opinions as an illustration of the extraordinary lengths to which well-meaning but muddle-headed persons will go to put their country in the wrong. "It is difficult," it asserts, "to find words to repel the amazing suggestion that England should hand over to Germany a continent which has been British for over a century. Australia would fight to a man to repel the admission of a foreign nation and Australia would be right. For the mother country in a wanton ecstasy of philanthropic sentimentality, to introduce a military race like the Germans in Australia would make a bloody struggle for supremacy a certainty."

Anti-Trust Campaign.

New York, Dec. 30.

Evidence given at Chicago yesterday at the trial of several meat-packers on a charge of infringement of the Anti-Trust Act shows that a packers' pool existed from 1893 to 1896, and that after it had been suspended for two years, it resumed the control of the fresh meat trade of the country. The packers met every Tuesday afternoon and fixed the prices of meat. All their communications were exchanged through the Post Office, and were addressed to Box 295.

At Kansas City three labour union officials, who took part in the strike on the Harriman Railways, are being prosecuted on a charge of restraint of trade.

The House of Representatives at Washington has decided to appoint committees to investigate the affairs of the Shipping Combine, the International Harvester Combine, and the Money Trust.

Shocking Barracks Fatality.

Edinburgh, Jan. 1.

In the married men's quarters at the military barracks at Stirling Castle last night, a private in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and his wife locked their three little daughters and a small boy friend in a bedroom while they went out for an hour. The children attempted to light the gas in the room, and in doing so they set fire to the bedclothes. They screamed for help, but their screams were not heard, and the three girls were burned to death.

South African Affairs.

Capetown, Dec. 31.

Speaking at Pietermaritzburg yesterday, the Minister for Commerce and Industries said the Union Government had decided to introduce a comprehensive land settlement scheme during the next session of Parliament.

Under this scheme assistance for poor South Africans would be provided, oversea immigrants with small capital would be encouraged, and facilities to men with large capital would be granted.

German Crown Prince.

Berlin, Jan 1.

The absence of the Crown Prince from the Kaiser's New Year reception despite the birth of his son on December 19, has aroused rumours with regard to him. Some state that he is suffering from a severe illness, while others declare that he is sulking owing to the fact that the Kaiser reprimanded him for his anti-British outburst in the Reichstag on November 9.

Berlin Poisoning Case.

Berlin, Dec. 31.

Altogether 141 paupers were affected after a meal in a municipal shelter in Berlin, and of these 70 have died. The doctors are of opinion that the illness of the victims was due to alcoholic poisoning. The authorities have ordered the inmates of the shelter to destroy some spirits obtained from certain distilleries.

A CHEMIST IN TROUBLE.

Berlin, Jan. 1.

A chemist has been arrested on a charge of having supplied the paupers with drink composed of two parts methylated spirits, and one part schnapps.

THE NEW YEAR.

London, Jan. 1.

Shortly after midnight a noisy demonstration was made by a large crowd of Scotsmen and others outside St. Paul's Cathedral to welcome the new year.

BANK ROBBERY.

Seattle, Dec. 31.

At Centralia, in Washington State, yesterday, a robber held up Farar's and Marchant's Bank and shot the manager dead.

AMERICAN WINTER.

New York, Dec. 30

The present winter is exceptionally severe in the United States and Canada. At Denver, in Colorado, the intense cold has compelled the mountain lions to descend to the farm-houses. Heavy falls of snow have taken place in many districts, and the railway trains have been held up in nearly all directions.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

New York, Dec. 31.

At Sharon, in North Dakota, yesterday, a train on the Great Northern Railway ran off the line and crashed down an embankment, with the result that six persons were killed and thirteen others were injured. After the accident some of the passenger and dining-cars caught fire.

FEES IN SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Letter from Deccan Education Society.

The following correspondence is published in a Press Note :—

Letter from the Chairman, Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, dated the 11th September.

"With reference to the Educational Inspector's memorandum, dated 23rd August, to the Superintendent, New English School, Poona, and the press note sent therewith, I have the honour to lay before you the following suggestions and to request that they may be submitted to Government for a favourable consideration.

"While the governing body is not opposed to the principle of raising the fees in high schools, it has always to bear in mind that the Deccan Education Society was started 'to cheapen education' and that this object it has steadily kept in view upto this time. It feels that the method of combining these two principles should be left to its discretion, as it is in a better position to judge of the means and necessities of the Indian people, being in close touch with them. Even if this concession is allowed to the governing body, it will take care that the efficiency of the institutions under its charge will not be impaired. But independently of this principal consideration the governing body wishes to propose the following modifications in the arrangements that the Government note will necessitate.

"According to the orders of Government contained in the note, the fees to be charged in the two English schools under the control of the governing body will have to be Re. 1 for standard I—III, Rs. 1-10-8 for standards IV and V and Rs. 2-10-8 for standards VI and VII. The fees charged at present for the three lowest standards is the same in Poona, as that required by Government according to the new scale, and at Satara, it is less by 4 annas. The fee for the 4th and the 5th standards is not very much higher than that charged at present. But it is an odd sum. Therefore it should be Rs. 1-10-0 for both the standards, the odd pies being knocked off. The fee according to the new scale for the 6th and the 7th standards will be Rs. 2-10-8, which, supposing the odd pies are knocked off, will be Rs. 2-10-0, i. e., 10 annas more than the present rate, which is Rs. 2 only. The governing body considers it to be its duty to plead for those members of the poorer middle class for whom the payment of Rs. 2-10-0 for one boy, and if a man happens to have more boys than one double or triple that amount, will be a heavy charge on their modest income, especially in these days when the prices of provisions have already considerably risen and are rising still further. The increase in the 4th and the 5th standards is only 2 annas. Here, therefore, it might be at the most 4 annas instead of 10 annas. The governing body, therefore, proposes that the fees for both the standards should be fixed at Rs. 2-4-0, which will be higher than the present rate by 4 annas.

"The governing body would at the same time respectfully ask the attention of Government to the fact that our schools have been allowed, upto now, to admit 15 per cent. free students, while Government gave no free-studentships whatever in their schools. Under the new arrangements Government are going to offer 10 per cent. free-studentships in their schools. Aided institutions like ours, therefore, might fairly expect to be allowed to admit a larger number of free students than before, i. e., about 25 per cent. (15 per cent. allowed at present and 10 per cent. corresponding to those now allowed in Government schools) to keep up the same proportion. The governing body thinks that there should be no difficulty in making this concession. As to reserving half the free-studentships for the backward classes, it would propose a modification. There is no demand even at present for the number of free-studentships that we have to reserve for the backward classes; out of the 7 1-2 per cent. reserved about 3 per cent. only are applied for and as a matter of course granted; while the number of applications from the lower middle class is considerably higher than the number of free-studentships, available for them. The governing body, therefore, would propose that the remaining free-studentships reserved for the backward classes might be conferred on them conditionally; whenever there is a fresh applicant from the backward classes, the holder of such a reserved free-studentship shall be made to resign it in favour of the new applicant.

"Government will see that the suggestion made above are based on the two principles enunciated in the second paragraph, viz., the necessity of increasing fees and of having a generous regard, at the same time, for the general poverty of the classes seeking for education. The governing body trusts that Government will give their best consideration to these suggestions and see their way to sanctioning them."

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Government letter to the Chairman, Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, dated the 3rd January :—

"The Director of Public Instruction has submitted for the orders of Government, your letter dated the 11th September, in which you make the following three requests :—

(i) that the society may be allowed to charge in its English schools a fee of Re. 1 in standards I—III, Rs. 1-10-0 in standards IV and V, and Rs. 2-4-0 in standards VI and VII instead of Re. 1, Rs. 1-10-8 and Rs. 2-10-8 respectively as required by the rule ;

(ii) that it may be allowed to increase the proportion of free students from 15 to 25 per cent ; and

(iii) that the free-studentships at present reserved for the backward classes should be thrown open to all on condition that, whenever there is a fresh applicant from the backward classes the holder of such a reserved free-student-ship should be made to resign it in favour of the new applicant.

"The Governor-in-Council after careful consideration of the matter, is of opinion that these requests should not be granted. With respect to the first of them it is to be noted that the object of increasing the fee rates was (1) to obtain an increased income to be devoted to the improvement of the Government secondary schools, and (2) to enable the managers of aided secondary schools to obtain a corresponding increase of income for the improvement of their own schools. To allow aided schools not only to charge very much lower fees, but also to admit a greatly increased proportion of free students would create such an excessive disparity as regards cost of tuition between Government schools and aided schools that the attendance at the former would necessarily be very largely reduced and the first object of the change would thus be defeated. As regards the second object I am to observe that the Director of Public Instruction reports that although the New English School of the society in Poona has a good building, he found on a recent visit that only three class-rooms out of 29 were furnished with desks, while in the remaining rooms the boys sat on bare benches with no support for their backs and with nothing to write on but their knees, a position which is equally bad for their physique and for their handwriting. In one room where dictation was going on there was not even sufficient bench accommodation and some of the boys were writing on the floor. A similar state of things exists at two other important aided secondary schools in Poona, which, moreover, are indifferently housed It is clear, therefore, that apart from other points, in respect of such elementary requirements as housing and furniture there is much room for improvement in the aided schools of Poona. To effect this improvement funds are required, and the fee income should be regarded as the legitimate source of such funds. The raising of the fee rates does not prevent the society from continuing to provide education on appreciably cheaper terms than is done in the Government schools, while at the same time the increased revenue secured by this measure will enable it to raise the standard of efficiency in its school and improve the quality of its tuition.

"The contention that the new fee rates necessitate dealing in fractions of annas is apparently based on a misunderstanding. According to the rule in the Grant-in-aid Code, the rate in an aided school must not be less than two-thirds of the rate in a Government school. But it is not necessary that it should be exactly two-thirds, and in the case of the society's school Rs. 1-12-0 for standards IV and V and Rs. 2-12-0 for standards VI and VII would appear to be convenient rates to charge. These, it is understood, are the rates which the managers of two other aided schools in Poona City propose to charge.

"With regard to the requests (ii) and (iii) I am to state that the object of the restriction in the Grant-in-aid Code as to the number of free students in a secondary school not exceeding 15 per cent. of the number on the rolls is to protect aided schools against each other and the Government schools against the aided schools by preventing acute competition between rival institutions. Hitherto while aided schools have been allowed to admit a 15 per cent. proportion of free students, Government school have not admitted any free students except as special cases. The latter are now allowed to admit upto 10 per cent. Taking the number of pupils in the Government high school and the three aided schools in Poona at 3,766, as many as 546 boys may under the present rules be admitted free, of whom half may belong to the advanced classes. In actual practice the advantage extends even further as many are admitted half-free and two such admissions count as only one in reckoning the proportion of free admissions. These concessions are in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, sufficiently liberal. It would be unfair to extend them in the case of any one institution without doing the same for other aided schools and such a general relaxation of the rule would seriously prejudice the interests of the Government school. The rule reserving half the number of free-studentships for boys of the backward classes is both of long standing and of universal application. If it were to be relaxed for one school it would have to be abandoned altogether. The restriction is necessary in the interests of the backward classes and the Governor-in-Council sees no reason for relaxing it at the present moment when these classes are beginning to show an increased disposition to avail themselves of the educational facilities placed at their disposal.

"As stated above the Governor-in-Council as at present advised is unable to accede to the request for the relaxation of the rules in the direction suggested by the Deccan Education Society, but the operation of these rules will be carefully watched, and Government will be prepared to consider any modification which the subsequent course of events may indicate as necessary or desirable."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Budget Estimates for 1912-13.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

The President took the opportunity of congratulating Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the distinction of C. V. O., which His Imperial Majesty has conferred on him.

WATER RATE AND MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

Mr. Phiroze E. Sethna, chairman of the Standing Committee, proposed a reduction of 4 annas per thousand gallons of water in the rate charged for milch cattle stables, as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Dr. Dinshah Bomonji Master moved an amendment to the effect that the proposed reduction be not allowed and that Rs. 20,000 thus gained be spent in providing pumping engines at the Bhandarwada Reservoir or as might be recommended by the Commissioner.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Orr said that the Commissioner's proposal to make as low as possible the rate of water supplied to milch cattle stables was desirable in face of the fact that the new by-laws for the stables were strict and would require the stable owners to undertake greater more expense. It would afford them facility to use clean water in a larger quantity and thus the stables would be more clean which was a most desirable thing.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that it was extremely difficult for a milch cattle stable owner to abide by all the Municipal regulations and to make a profit. The use of clean water in the stables was necessary. If the owners paid eight annas they would use it very frugally and if the rate was lower they would use more water. He was surprised to find a doctor proposing and another seconding an amendment against a proposal which was made on grounds of public sanitation.

Dr. Sir Bhalchundra supported the amendment in spite of the Commissioner urging that the original proposal would induce stable owners to use municipal water instead of well water. He did not believe in such a thing. The measure would not have any effect on the public health and it was only throwing away good money.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji thought that the arguments of the supporters of the amendment were not strong. It stood to reason that instead of contaminated well water it was most desirable in the interest of public health to make it practicable for the owners to use municipal water.

Dr. Sukhia supported the amendment.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that he recognised the honest intentions on the part of the Commissioner in proposing a reduction of the rate for water supplied to the milch cattle stables. He might have proposed it with the honest intention of improving the quality of the milk supply. But Mr. Wacha could not take the same view in regard to Mr. Orr, The latter was more anxious about the vast area of land at his disposal than about public health. Arithmetically Mr. Watcha pointed out that the proposal which saved only Rs. 20,000 to the stable owners, was for the benefit of the "gowlis" (milkmen) of whom there were 2,000 in Bombay and hence the financial benefit to them would be only Rs. 10 per head per annum.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit suggested that if the Corporation found that the rate charged was higher it must be reduced. He personally thought that the water rate charged to industries was higher than necessary and they were reducing it in many directions. He could not understand why they should not reduce it in case of the milch cattle stables. He was in favour of the proposal made by the Commissioner.

Mr. Joseph Baptista supported the proposition of the Standing Committee because the amendment laid down a mischievous precedent in that it opposed a reduction of rates and proposed utilizing the enhanced revenue to increase expenditure in other directions. If they wanted the Commissioner to sit tight on expenditure they must not pass such an amendment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia pointed out that supporters of the amendment did not discover that certain urgent works were necessary and that pumping engines were a necessity when the house tax was reduced and every house in the city was benefitted to the extent of Rs. 3 per annum. But as soon as a reduction of rate charged to an industry was proposed they opposed it.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna replying on the debate pointed out the fallacy of arguments adduced for the amendment for which he averred no case had been made out.

On a division the amendment was lost and the original proposition was agreed to.

Thus the Corporation passed the revenue side of the budget as originally submitted by the Commissioner and approved of by the Standing Committee.

The Corporation the proceeded to consider the expenditure side of the budget, and adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th January.

14 Parades.—Tuesday 16th instant.

The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday 16th instant and proceed to middle ground for Search Light Manning.

15 Parades.—Thursday 18th January 1912.

Squad Drill for Proficiency Candidates Parade at Head Quarters at 9-30 p. m.

Dress.—Plain Clothes, Rifle with Slings.

16 Parade.—Saturday 20th January 1912.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahalaxmi Battery Parade at Grant Road Station at 5-0 p.m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 p. m. Church Gate at 4—45 p. m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

18 Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday 21st instant.

No 1 Company Sergt T. Venn.

No 2 Company Sergt J. Clarke.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following are the results of Spoon Competitions of Sunday 14th January 1912 :—

Names. 800 Yards.	Names. 900 Yards.	Names. 1000 Yards.
C S M I Maber	Sapper Mooney	Sergt Barker
C S M I Borrett	Sapper Mitchell	Sapper Wilson
Gunner Hayward	Gunner Thomson	Sapper Mooney
Gunner Thomson	Sergt Clyne	Bombr Goldart

DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

The following notes from "Truth" and the letter thereafter from the Secretary of the Divorce Law Reform Union will interest our legal readers, bearing in mind that the Indian Marriage and Divorce Act and the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, on the Indian statute book are mainly on the lines of the English law of marriage and Divorce. Apropos of the letter from the Divorce Law Reform Union which appears in another column, I heard a novel plea the other day for granting divorces to wives on the same ground that they are granted to husbands. Hitherto this equally has been demanded in the name of justice to women—though the present distinction appeals to be perfectly just and reasonable—but it seems that justice to men equally requires it. The argument is that a faithless husband who desires his wife to divorce him, in order, that he marry the other lady can only obtain his desire at present by persuading his wife to charge him with cruelty in addition to the other offense and allowing the charge to go undefended. He thus obtains his freedom at the cost of falsely admitting that he has been a brutal as well as a faithless husband.

Personally I do not feel a burning interest in those grievances of married people desirous of changing their condition which are so widely advertised in the present day and provide so much raw material for novelists and playwrights as well as for philosophers like Mr. Bernard Shaw. This is a confession of not being thoroughly up-to-date. But if a man has solemnly sworn to be faithful to one woman for life, and, having broken his vow, desires to get rid of her in order to make similar vows to some other woman—who as likely as not is already somebody else's wife whom he has seduced into breaking her vows also—I should not myself think any worse of him if he admitted also that he had corrected the first lady with a hair-brush, or thrown a glass of water over her when she "aggravated" him more than usual. To regard adultery as an act which circumstances may render excusable, or even laudable, and the sort of "cruelty" which is sufficient for Divorce Court purposes as a vile crime which nothing can palliate, seems to me rather like swallowing the camel and straining at the gnat. But, of course, these are quesions of personal taste, and "de gustibus non est disputandum".

If the argument above valued has any real force, it seems to arise from the fact that the present state of things may induce wives to commit perjury in the Divorce Court. But is a woman who does this an object for much sympathy? A great many wives put the finishing touch to their "aggravating" conduct by refusing to divorce their husbands under any circumstances. They may be thinking of the convenience of the other woman; but, whatever the motive, my sympathies are rather with them than with their husbands. If a wife, not having legal ground for divorce, is ready to commit perjury in order to obtain one, she must be very greedy for the divorce, which most probably means that she herself wants to marry somebody else. In that case there is not much to choose between her and her husband.

It may possibly be desirable as some people now contend, that when a married couple have arrived at this condition the law should set them free to follow their own inclinations. But obviously this is an argument for modifying the terms of the marriage contract rather than for altering the divoce laws. What I have never been able to understand is why two people who have entered into matrimony, and found it a disastrous mistake, should desire above all things, to make another experiment in the same line; and when such people go about denouncing the state of the law which prevents their repeating their mistake, I am sorry to say I cannot take their grievance seriously, nor understand anybody else doing so—especially a philosopher.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TRUTH."

SIR,—In view of the evidence tendered before the Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, it may be stated without fear of refutation, that the existing English laws of divorce and separation are unjust, anomalous, and immoral, and that through their denial of relief they inflict upon large numbers of the community a system of celibacy which is productive of some of the worst evils of society.

In consequence of this, it may confidently be assumed that the Report of the Royal Commission will, when published, contain many recommendations for an alteration of the laws.

In order, however, to ensure that the Commissioners' reformatory recommendations will be placed upon the Statute-book within a reasonable time, it is essential that the extreme injustice of the present laws and the evils alluded to should be widely known, and that all men and women, who have social welfare at heart, should espouse the cause of the many thousands who suffer under the existing system, and who are often too poor to voice their own grievances.

In the furtherance of these objects, please allow me to inform your readers, through the medium of your columns, that we shall be pleased to send freely on application a pamphlet in which the case for reform is briefly set forth.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. SHOETENSACK,
Secretary.

The Divorce Law Reform Union, 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C.

MR. BASU'S MARRIAGE BILL.

Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakkai, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India :—

"I am asked as President of the Hindu Ladies' Meeting in Madhavbag Hall, Bombay, to inform you that the said Meeting unanimously condemned the Special Marriage Amendment Bill, introduced by the Honourable Mr. Basu in the Viceregal Council. Over 800 Hindu ladies, both Gujerati and Deccani, of various sects of Hinduism, met on the 21st November last, in the said place. A number of prominent Hindu ladies of Bombay, whose names will appear from the adjoined paper, convened the meeting; on behalf of the said meeting, I request Government to disallow the Bill, as it entirely upsets the beliefs and structural foundations of Hinduism :—

Members of the Committee appointed to call a public meeting of Hindu ladies, in Bombay :— Lady Harkisondas Narotamdas, Mrs. Vrajkanvarvahu Charandas Chaturbhuj, Mrs. Ratanbai Tribhovandas Varjivandas, Mrs. Mahalaxmibai Chamanbhai Lalbhai Ahmedabadvala, Mrs. Laxmibai Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mrs. Sunderbai Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, Mrs. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, Mrs. Jamnabai Tribhovandas Malvi, Miss Kamlavati Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai, B.A., Mrs. Premkunvarbai Kalyandas Keshavdas, Mrs. Lilavati Kikabhai Premchand Roychand, Mrs. Kashibai Padhye, Mrs. Ramkunvarbai Sundardas Narandas, Mrs. Parsanbai Gulabchand Motichand Damania, Miss Naniben Kalyandas Gajjar, Mrs. Umabai Khare. Miss Maganben Manekchand Panachand, Mrs. Navalbai Talsidas Vandravandas, Mrs. Navalbai Maganlal Hargovindas—Shroff, Mrs. Shakuntalabai Tulsidas Keshavdas, Mrs. Jivkorbai Chhotalal Karsondas Mulji, Mrs. Lilavanti Manordas Tribhovandas, Mrs. Yamunabai Bhajekar, Mrs. Ratanbai Dayabhai Tapidas Varajdas, Mrs. Ratanbai Laxmidas Harilal, Mrs. Manekbai Manekchand Labhchand, Mrs. Samrathbai Nemchand Manekchand—Zaveri, Mrs. Padmavati Talmakhi, Mrs. Manibai Jamnadas Tribhovandas, Mrs. Navibai Manekchand Hirachand Zaveri, Mrs. Parvatibai Bakhale, Mrs. Ichhagauri Kunvarray Pragji Desai, Mrs. Parsanbai Navalchand Hirachand, Mrs. Kankubai Hirachand Namchand (Sholapur) and Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakai, etc."

Walkeshwar, Bombay, 12th January, 1912.

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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

The first forecast of the wheat crop of Bengal, 1911-12 state : Three forecasts of the wheat crop are published. The first forecast deals only with the area sown and the general character of the crop. The crop is cultivated chiefly in Bihar and also in Nadia, Murshidabad, Hazaribagh and Palamau. The area sown to date this year is reported to be 1,263,700 acres. Last year's area under the crop was 1,382,500 acres. Sowings are reported to be still incomplete in Nadia and Purnea. The rainfall in September and October was general, and sufficient for sowings of the crop in normal time. Sowings were somewhat late in parts of Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga, on account of the heavy rainfall in the sowing season. The rainfall in November was general over the province, the fall being in excess of the normal in Bihar and especially in Chota Nagpur, but below normal in Orissa and most districts of Lower Bengal. The season has been favourable so far for the growth of the crop. The present condition of the crop is reported to be good in most districts.

INDIGO.

The final forecast of the indigo crop of Bengal, 1911, states:—With the exception of a few acres in Nadia, indigo is cultivated only in the Bihar districts, chiefly in North Bihar and Purnea. Sowings began at the normal time. In the early part of the season, weather conditions were generally favourable. The defective rainfall in July, and excessive rainfall in August considerably affected the outturn from second cuttings in the important district of North Bihar. Damage was caused by insects in Champaran and Muzaffarpur. The area sown this year is estimated at 110,600 acres against 117,000 acres, the revised figures for last year. In the important districts the percentage outturn of the crop has been reported as follows :—

	Per cent.
Champaran	106
Saran	100
Muzaffarpur	86
Darbhanga	74
Purnea	67
Monghyr	62

The outturn of the crop in North Bihar and Monghyr works out to 93 per cent. and in other minor districts in Bihar and Bengal to 72 per cent. The estimate for the whole Province is 90 per cent. of a normal crop. According to the District Officers estimate the total yield of the crop for the Province as a whole works out to 26,752 factory maunds against 20,686 factory maunds of last year. According to the estimate of Messrs. Moran and Company, the outturn of the indigo crop this year is 24,000 factory maunds.

COTTON.

The third report on the cotton crops of Bengal, December 1911, states:—The present forecast deals with the estimates of the area sown with cotton crops (both early and late) and also gives an estimate of their probable outturn. The early crop is most important in Ranchi, where it covers about half the total area under the crop in the Province. The less important districts are the Sonthal Parganas, Angul, Manbhum and Singhbhum. The weather conditions have been generally favourable in these districts and the prospects of the crop are, on the whole, good. The late crop is chiefly cultivated in North Bihar, Cuttack and Singhbhum. Fair progress has been made in sowings of the crop. Condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good. In parts of Patna and Darbhanga, however, the crop has been somewhat affected by excessive rain and floods. The area sown with the early variety is now estimated at 60,137 acres as against 34,614 acres. estimated last year. The area sown up to now with late cotton amounts to 30,037 acres. Last year's area under the crop was 33,388 acres. Sowings of the late crop have not yet begun in Cuttack. The estimated outturn of early cotton (exclusive of Monghyr, for which no return has as yet been received) amounts to 11,200 bales against 7,288 bales of last year. The large difference is mainly due to the revision of figures for area in Ranchi in light of the recent survey figures. The outturn of late cotton has been returned at 9,200 bales against 10,426 bales which was the estimate for last year. Adding to these estimates 5 per cent for the crop grown in Native States, for which no statistics are recorded, the total early and late crop of this year works out to 11,760 bales and 9,660 bales respectively.

OIL SEED.

The first forecast of the spring oilseed crops of Bengal, 1911-12, states:—Of the three forecasts issued of the spring oilseed crops, the first deals only with the areas sown and the general condition of the crops. Oilseeds are chiefly grown in Bihar and in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The total area sown up to now this year (til excepted) is estimated at 2,181,500 acres. Last year's area was estimated at 2,080,900 acres. The increase is due to favourable weather during the sowing season. The rainfall in September and October was general and sufficient for sowings of the crops in normal time. Sowings were somewhat late in parts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Dharbanga, Purnea and Darjeeling. The rainfall in November was general over the Province the fall being in excess of the normal in Bihar and in Chota Nagpur, but below normal in Orissa and most districts of Lower Bengal. The season has been favourable so far for the growth of the crops. The present condition of the crops is reported to be good in most districts.

SESAMUM.

The fosecast of the late variety of the sesamum crop of Bengal for the year 1911 states :—The late variety of til or sesamum is cultivated chiefly in Sambalpur, where it covers more than one-third of the total area under the crop in the Province. It is also important in Chota Nagpur and in Midnapore, Champaran, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas and Angul. The weather conditions, though favourable in the beginning, were somewhat unfavourable in the latter part of the season in some of the important sesamum-growing districts. In the most important district of Sambalpur, the outturn was affected by the failure of rain in October, while excessive rain in September and October did some damage in parts of Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran and the Sonthal Parganas. The total area sown this year is estimated at 211,500 acres against 200,800 acres sown last year. The normal area is 249,400 acres. According to the estimates of the District officers, the outturn of the crop for the whole Province works out to 93 per cent. of the normal. In some districts the estimates appear to be too low, and the crop will probably not fall short of the normal viz., 100 per cent. Taking 4 1-4 maunds as the normal outturn of the crop per acre, the gross yield for the Province will be 33,000 tons against 34,500 tons last year. The area under the early variety of the til crop is 35,700 acres this year, and the estimated outturn 85 per cent. of the normal. The yield of this variety works out to 4,700 tons against 5,200 tons last year. The total outturn of the sesamum crop (both early and late) in Bengal, therefore, is estimated at 37,700 tons this year against 39,700 tons last year.

The final forecast of the sesamum crop of the Punjab for the year 1911 states:—The total area under sesamum in 1911, amounts to 92,200 acres as compared with 148 700 acres last year and a quinquennial average of 133,240. The crop is sown in June mainly on unirrigated land, and, as there was no rain in June this year, sowings decreased seriously. In Gurgaon, Karnal, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Gujranwala nothing was sown, while all other districts show large decreases, except Kangra, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. The gross outturn is 197,784 cwts. against 297,313 cwts. last year,—a decrease of 34 per cent. Outturns were almost everywhere very poor. The outturn according to the final forecast of 1910 converted into maunds is 4,04,676, while net exports for the year ending 30th September, 1911, amount to 1,97,041 maunds, but these figures are incomplete as no returns have been received from the East Indian Railway for the last quarter.

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SPORTING NEWS

RACING.

7th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

THE JANUARY PLATE.—5 furlongs.
Mr. Alp's b e h The Cellarer.
Mr. M. Goculdas's b aus g Lord Carlyon.
Mr. R. S. Forage's b aus g Chivalry.
Mr. R. S. Forage's b e m Aqueduct.
Mr. Heath's b e h Elser.
Mr. Brain's b e g Torzal.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's b aus g Lord Merv.
Mr. W. Homer's ch aus g Ruby Tin.
Mr. Homi Billimoria's ch e g Pincher.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—About 1 mile.
Mr. J. C. Smith's b or br aus m Lancasterite.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Picnic.
Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch e g Matujela.
Mr. R. S. Forage's b e m Aqueduct.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' b aus m Mafoota.
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's b aus h Bright Metal.
Mr. F. N. Furdunji's b e m Yvette.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's bl n am g Gallileo.
Mr. Kenworthy's b e g Wassail.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE :—About 1 1-4 miles.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajilmulook.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Grand Duke.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Guinea Gold.
Mr. M. Goculdas's ch a h Winchester.
Mr. M. Goculdas's b a h Baloz.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Braganza.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Well Done.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Desert King.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Sir Hugo.
Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic.
Mr. S. A. Mahomed's b a h Terror.
Mr. Abdool Satar Mirza & Co. and Ebrahim Effendi's g a h Young Japan.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's ch a h Artist.
Mr. R. R. S. g a h Regent.

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE—5 furlongs.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Russian.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Galiard.
Mr. Moosa Mahomed's ch a h Tajalim.
Mr. A. Shamlan's ch a h Mulki.
Messrs. A. Shamlan and Hasan Katoon's b a h Manchester.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Bannockburn.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachie's ch a h Yunis Beg.
Mr. Saleh Awad's ch a h Tide.
Mr. Haji Marri's g a h Sahbar.
Mr. Budr bin Alwash's b a h Agah Pasha.
Mr. Budr bin Alwash's g a h Mijbas.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's b a h Wild Eagle.
Mr. Sadoon Abdoola Talib's ch a h Askar.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Baghdady's g a h Moyaid.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Abdool Karim's g a h Tezab.
Mr. S. Esmail's g a h Jofaran.
Mr. Saleh Kharadi's g a h Malum.
Dr. D'Avoine and Mr. A. Rahimtula's ch a h Best Chance.
Mr. Abdulla Mahalla's g a h Kabul.
Mr. Kadavi Abdul Rehman's br a h Mubrook.
Mr. Sayeed Mahomed's g a h Brow.
Mr. Beg's g a h Lord Simon.
Mr. D'Framjee's c a h Helmir.
Mr. D'Framjee's c a h Jamal Beg.
Mr. A. R. Dakhiel's g a h Hidayet Pasha.
Mr. Henry's ch a h Canterbury.
Mr. Mulla Hassoon's ch a h Jirnas.
Mr. Abdoolla Mania b a h Ream.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h Moonspot.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's b a h Lawrence.
Mr. A. R. Lavand's g a h Pekin.
Mr. Abdoola Tamimi's g a h Little German.
Mr. A. Nanji's g a h Royal Bloom.
Mr. Dada Ally's bl a h Money Maker.
Mr. Jassim M. Essa's c a h Scindia.
Messrs. Abdool Hamoodi and H. Jamsetjee's g a h Crackshot.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Goldsmith.
Mr. Mahomed Jalough's g a h Bavan.
Mr. F. Cassunis' g a h Professor.

THE NURSERY PLATE.—5 furlongs.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's b a h Hazoor.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Takdir.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Melik.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Ya Nasib.
Mr. Abdoola Tamimi's ch a h France.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Prithraj.
Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's b a h Mafush.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Evening News.
Nawab Taki Khan's ch a h New Governor.
Mr. Yacoob Swedany's b a h Fathibeg.
Mr. Ahmed Deeb's ch a h Starling.
Mr. A. R. Tahar's b a h Bustan.
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's b a h Yungi Dunya.
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's ch a h Sandwich.
Mr. Fateh Daya's g a h Athshan.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' b a h Morley.
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's g a h Longboat.
Mr. Saleh Kharadi's g a h Shirsab.
Mr. Tabar Yunis' g a h Allworthy.
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's b a h Sinnusi
Mr. Heath's b a h Hercules.
Mr. Valiji Moosaji's g a h Afag Beg.
Mr. Tahar Yuni's b a h Mukhlif.
Mr. Beg's b a h Berar.
Mr. Sayeed Mahomed's b a h Abjur.
Mr. R. S. Forage's g a h Khalid Beg.
Mr. D. Framjee's br a h Moosahar.
Mr. Jessop's g a h Goorjie Beg.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Mahomed's ch a h Lash out.
Mr. Abdul Razak Saleem's b a h Beyrut.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's ch a h Abdul Karim.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's ch a h Straight Shot.
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Red Lights.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h English Mail.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's b a h Raselmulook.
Mr. A. Nanji's b a h Jais.
Mr. Jassim M. Ess's b a h Royal Visit.
Mr. Ebraim Kadam and H. Jamsetji's g a h Imperial Majesty.
Mr. Sulleman Delagunji's g a h Haboob.

THE CHURCHGATE PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Soomsam.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Chichester.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment.
Mr. Thumbles g a h Fairplay.
Mr. M. Coculdass' g a h Kimberly.
Mr. M. Goculdass' c a h Burg.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's c a h Electric.
Mr. Kadoo bin Saheb's g. a. h. Upright.
Messrs R. S. Forage & F B Saif's g a h Polish.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's c a h Chamen.
Mr. J. R. Raja's c a h Mezahim.
Mr. Faraz bin Sanad's ch. a h Dushant.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Makab.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Sir Edward.
Mr. Gold's g a h Yusuf Pasha.
Mr. Gold's g a h Mat-hat-baig.
Mr. Valiji Moosaji's b a h Turkish General.
Mr. Valiji Moosaji's ch a h Golden Day.
Mr. Beg's b a h Creditor.
Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Shihab.
Mr. Abubaker A. Rehman's g a h Good Evening.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent.
Mr. Bampfylde's b a h St. Anthony.
Mr. Bampfylde's b a h Young Thara.
Mr. Bampfylde's g a h War Eagle.
Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Khaisa.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's b a h Order.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's ch a h Aurum.
Mr. Abdool Aziz Essa's g a h. Baldwin.
Mr. Watt's g a h Cooee,
Mr. Lion's g a h Pendil.
Mr. Julian's g a h Little Titch.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazi's ch a h.
Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday next.

The officers of the Royal Artillery, Bangalore, on Sunday, opened the paperchase season, about twenty being out. Lieutenant Atkinson finished first, and in the two spills that occurred Captain Carter, of the 101st Grenadiers, and Mr. Puchan, R. F. A., came down rather badly at the jumps. An "At Home" was afterwards held.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 85 years.

MADRAS RACES.

Meeting at Guindy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 15.

The following is the result of the races this evening at Guindy :—

THE LEONIDAS PLATE.—5 furlongs.
Col. J. Desraj Urs's Morning Star, 9st 10lbs......Narainsamy 1
Mr. Dada's Nyria, 9st......Ruiz 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Ninette, 8st.........Melsom 3
Won by a length, two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 secs.

THE RACES CLUB PLATE—One mile.
Major A. K. Heyland's Bell Dhu, 8st. 7lbs. Meah Jan 1
Mr. A. Hameed's Ardnagine, 10st. 10lbs...J. Ruiz 2
Mr. A. H. Steele's Reeba, 8st. 10lbs......Boulton 3
Won by a head, two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 52 secs.

THE MYSORE PLATE—One mile.
Mr. Hajee Ahmed's William Rufus, 8st. 7lbs. Meah Jan 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Zari, 9st. 7lbs.........Fisher 2
Nawab Md Monninudeen Khan Bahadur's Crown Prince, 10st. 4lbs...........Ruiz 3
Won by three-quarters of a length, 2 1-2 lengths between senond and third. Time—2mins. 1 1-5secs.

THE HUNT CUP—1 1-2 miles.
Major T. H. Symon's Hereward 11st.........Owner 1
Capt. The Hon. C. Annesley's Vienard 11st. 12lbs. ....Mr. A. H. Steel 2
Mr. J. R. B. Branson's Pieman 12st...... Branson 3
Won by several lengths, 3 lengths between second and third. Time—3mins. 5secs.

RAJAH V KISHUN BAHADUR'S PLATE.—4 furlongs.
Col. Desaraja Urs's Paulin, 11st. ....J. Ruiz 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Ninetto, 10st. 7lbs.C. Fisher 2
Mr A R Rangaswamy's Fair Sex 9st 9lbs Heyland 3
Won by a length two lengths between the second and the third. Time—55 secs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Allowances and Result of Race sailed on Saturday:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 2-30p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Turquoise...	18 34	Messrs J W Stokes & J F Preston	5 33 30	2 3 30
*Melody ...	7 33	Officers, R A...	5 41 22	1 47 50
Mahshuka..	Scr	Mr G J Lennox	5 35 40	1 51 11
Minx	22 0	Major W H Dickinson ...	not entered	
Isca	17 42	Dr E Faulkner.	5 45 59	1 52 40

Course :—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 12·95 miles. Wind N W Fresh.—1st Prize won by Mahshuka. Isca saves entrance fee.

*Melody disqualified for having fouled the North Karanja Buoy with her port counter on the second round.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances. on course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	Scr	Maj Dobbs, & Capt MacIver..	Gave up.	
Antelope ...	8 7	Officers, Warwick Regt ...	5 10 36	1 52 29
Erin	6 40	The Hon Mr W T Morison, C S I.	4 58 6	1 41 26
Lylie	0 43	Messrs S Fraser & R E Fischer...	4 59 12	1 48 29
Pepita	20 42	Lt J White, RN.	5 16 10	1 45 28

Course :—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Tucker Beacon port—Cee Vessel. Then the short course. Length 8·83 miles. Wind N-W Strength Fresh. Time-limit 6-30 p.m. 1st prize won by Erin and 2nd prize won by Pepita.

HANDICAP COMBINED WITH TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Al'ances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fenella	4 27	Dr B K Goldsmith............	5 43 37	2 39 10
Coralie	8 55	Lt Col N Kirby R E............	5 38 33	2 29 38
Maud	0 53	Officers, R E	5 38 13	2 37 20
Mavourneen.	2 40	Mr Newman Taylor	5 34 43	2 32 3
Millie.........	5 21	Messrs Chapman and Twiddle...	5 43 45	2 38 24
Clutha.........	Scr	Capt J J Welsh	5 32 56	2 32 56
Lapwing ...	8 1	Mr C N Moberly	5 38 42	2 30 41
Valkyrie ...	9 48	Mr R Walker ...	not entered.	
Curlew	4 27	Messrs A S Orr & H R Pilcher	5 39 41	2 35 14
Swallow......	5 21	Mr E Y Watson	Gave up.	
Cricket	15 9	Mr T S Gregson.	not entered.	
Marie Louise	16 3	Mr K MacIver..	5 56 14	2 40 11

Course :—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 10·76 miles. Wind N-W Strength Fresh. Time-limit—6-30 p. m. Class prize won by Clutha, 2nd Handicap prize won by Coralie and 3rd prize won by Lapwing. Mavourneen saves entrance.

GORDON BENNETT CUP.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Al'ances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Maya	Scr	Mr V T Janson	5 36 52	2 16 52
Corrie.........	Scr	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 37 25	2 17 25

Course :—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 12·95 miles. Wind N-W Strength Fresh. Time-limit—6-30 p.m. 1st prize won by Maya.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th January.

64. Detail of Parades.—

To-day, Tuesday the 16th instant.—Bugle Practice at the Bo Ed, S School, Byculla, at 6 p. m.

Wednesday the 17th instant.—Commanding Officers Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.

Friday, the 19th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m.

65. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-Firing as follows :—(For all Class-Firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Wednesday, 17th inst. "G" Coy.
Thursday 18th inst. "A" Coy. (Practice)
Friday, 19th inst. "C" Coy.
Saturday, 20th inst. "C" Coy. (Practice and Class Firing).

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

66. Proficiency Class.—The Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a.m.

67. Camp of Instruction—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 27th January to 3rd February, 1912.

The General Officers Commanding will make his annual Inspection of the corps on Saturday the 3rd February.

68. Sergts Mess Meeting—There will be a General Meeting of the members of the Sergeants Mess at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant. All members are particularly requested to attend.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Hill Memorial Challenge Cup Competition will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 11th prox. by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

Officers Commanding Companies desirous of entering teams will please submit entrance fees of Rs. 10 per team to Head-Quarters by the 25th inst. Conditions can be seen at Adjutant's Office.

The following are the final results in the Indo-Transvaal Competition :—

1st Simla Vol Rifles (Sanawar) "A" team......... 920
2nd Kolar Gold Field Vol Rifles 917
3rd Bombay Vol Rifles 888

18 Indian teams competed and the best score in the Transvaal was 855.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 15.

The depression yesterday in the west of Baluchistan has given a light precipitation in Baluchistan and cloud has spread over a greater part of north-west India. A few falls of the rain have occurred in the west of the Himalayas, North-east India, the south of the Peninsula and lower Burma. The chief amounts are :—Madras, one inch; Rangoon and Toungoo, three-quarters. The forecast shows that a light precipitation will continue in the east of Baluchistan and may occur locally over the rest of north-west India. Local falls, again, are probable in north-east India, the south of the Peninsula and the south of Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 15TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Continues cloudy. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Picking almost ending in some places.

Viramgam.—Unusually cool. No further rain expected.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Cotton picking general.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bellary.—Cotton arriving in small quantities and early arrivals will show black leaf

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH OF JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th January, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect; the minimum is also below normal in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture in lower Sind and is damper than usual elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in slight excess in Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Dwarka and Bhavnagar Para and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the north-eastern districts; night temperature is below normal at Saugor, Khandwa and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature to-day is the rainfall of 1·07" at Madras. Light rain has fallen also at Calicut. There has been an increase of cloud in the Peninsula. Weather appears to be slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal and the south Peninsula. Skies are moderately clouded in north-west India, but no precipitation has been reported.

A few showers may occur on the south Coromandel Coast and in the Carnatic and possibly in Rajputana and the Punjab.

E. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FOOD, CLOTHES AND FURNITURE MADE OF OCEAN JETSAM.

Seaweed is rapidly establishing a claim as the greatest friend of man. It is becoming a vegetable Whiteley, capable of providing everything of utility. If you are in search of a serviceable yet novel suit, write to Leeds for samples of the wool-and-seaweed cloth. Should you require particular protection underfoot during the winter season, support London industry by ordering boots made of goats' hair and seaweed. As a sporting golfer try your luck with golf balls of the same material, and then, returning home safeguard yourself from rheumatism and throat affections by a seaweed bath. If the experience of the Japanese and the dwellers on the western shores of Norway, Scotland, and Ireland is to be accepted, there are huge fortunes to be made from seaweed. The Japanese, including the Formosans, employ some 600,000 persons in the seaweed industries. These are mainly engaged in preparing edible products. China alone consumes £120,000 worth of the gelatinous articles every year. The Japanese seaweeds and their extracts have not, on the authority of an experienced provision merchant in Piccadilly yet reached this country.

A SUCCULENT VEGETABLE.

Seaweed has already achieved some popularity in this country as a succulent vegetable. The variety known as "sloke" in Ireland and "laver" in England and Scotland has been is some demand for years. In London it is obtainable at the Army and Navy Auxiliary Stores and many years ago it was freely sold in Swansea. The Welsh show a particular taste for green laver (Ulva latissima), but other varieties in constant demand are "purple laver" (Porphyra laciniata) "dulse" (Rhodymenia palmata), and "curragheen" (Chrondus crispus). The late Sir James Murray, of Dublin, a famous physician, had a good opinion of "sloke." He recommended it to be eaten hot as a cure for rheumatism and throat affections. The virtue lies in the iodine contained therein. The British edible seaweeds should be boiled thoroughly. In summer twelve hours is required for this culinary process, but in winter two hours is stated to be sufficient. Served with roast meats, they are said to be extremely palatable, although Southey, who indulged in these delicacies, admitted them to be acquired tastes. "Dulse" is an acknowledged delicacy for children, whilst "curragheen" from Waterford is used in some parts of Ireland as a substitute for isinglass in jellies.

VALUABLE ASSET NEGLECTED.

The champions of seaweed claim that the English as an insular people, are neglecting a valuable asset. The development of the industry could be accomplished with a small expenditure of capital and but little skill. It would provide lucrative employment for thousands during the winter and establish an inexhaustible supply of food for war time. The Shepherd's Bush industry, which employs Devonshire and Japanese seaweed in the manufacture of such diverse objects as policemen's boots, picture frames, marbled floors, and electric switchboards, by no means monopolizes its uses. In Cornwall seaweed is used as a fertiliser for the land, in France it finds utility as a stiffener for mattresses and size for straw hats. The native fishermen of South Australia make ropes and fishing nets from loose varieties. Iodine, a chemical of great medicinal value, claims seaweed as its principal source. The production of "kelp" or burned seaweed, which is the first stage in its preparation, is an industry that is rapidly developing in North-Western Europe. The hardy kelp burners of the Hebrides and Irish coast have now strong rivals in Scandinavia, and in one Norwegian province at least the revenue from this work already exceeds that derived from fishing and agriculture. The friends of seaweed have therefore, a strong case for their arguments.

BY THE WAY.

EARLY DAYS IN COTTON.

The cotton trade of Lancashire, dates back to the very beginning of the seventeenth century. There is a quaint reference to its birth in a London commercial petition of 1621, which mentions that "about twenty years past divers people of Lancaster having found out the trade of making of other fustians made of a kind of bombast or down being a fruit of the earth, growing upon little shrubs or bushes, brought into this Kingdom by the Turkey merchants from Smyrna, Cyprus, Acra, and Sydon, but commonly called cotton wool." This "fruit of the earth" found refreshing soil in Lancashire!

ANOTHER AVERTED TRAGEDY.

The story of Bismarck's narrow escape after Sadowa reminds a French journalist of another story of the same kind. The scene, this time, was Paris, during the siege, and the hero was an artillery officer in charge of one of the big naval guns at Mont Valerien. He saw a landau, escorted by a detachment of Uhlans, driving within range, and, concluding that it contained persons of importance, he hastened to throw a shell in its direction. Several of the Uhlans were bowled over, but the carriage escaped out of sight on the Versailles road. Its occupants, as was afterwards discovered, were the King and Crown Prince of Prussia, Bismarck, and Von Moltke. Assuredly a good many things might have been different if that shell had hit its mark.

KILLED BY A PET LION.

Mr. Terence Barclay, who has succumbed to the wounds inflicted on him ten days previously by a pet lion, had his fate foretold with meticulous accuracy more than 2,000 years ago by the greatest Greek dramatist. In a magnificent chorus of the "Agamemnon," Aeschylus describes how a man reared in his house a lion's cub by the children beloved, and fondled by the old:

> But when full grown it showed
> The nature of its sires;
> For it made unbidden feast,
> And stained the house with blood.

Home-reared lions seem to have been quite common as pets both among Greeks and Romans, sometimes, as in Martial's epigram (ii 25), with fatal consequences. Allusions are made to this dangerous custom by Aristotle and Plutarch.

SEVENTEEN SLEEPING BISHOPS.

"I remember one warm Sunday in the Abbey, when Bishop Gore was in the pulpit, and the people slept by hundreds and by fifties. One time I saw seventeen bishops asleep in the chancel during the reading of a pastoral letter at the close of a long convention." So says Dean Hodges in the New York "Outlook," blaming the physical conditions, and remarking that people are often put to sleep in church not by the sermon but by the sexton. He goes on to say that where the preacher is to blame for a sleepy congregation, the trouble is probably in the structure or in the substance of the sermon.

THE YORKSHIREMAN.

From which part of the British Isles does the most sturdy and strong-souled specimen of the race hail? That would not be the easiest question to answer with any sense of definiteness or completeness. A claim on behalf of the Yorkshireman's sterling qualities is made by a contributor to the "Treasury" for January. Writing on the diocese of Ripon, he has something to say of the people who live within its jurisdiction: The real Yorkshireman is a fine specimen of English manhood—rugged strong, honest, and intolerant of weakness. His deepest respect is for capability, whether shown for good or ill; he admires strength, and does not dislike healthy opposition. It was from Lancashire and Yorkshire that the men came who formed the Pilgrimage of Grace; the Luddites and the Chartists where nowhere stronger than in the West Riding; the labour party was first made a political party in Bradford and Leeds, and the great municipal enterprises of the district show that the people are willing to work for their ideals. "Above all, the Yorkshire folk are a reverent and God-fearing race of people."

IS THERE A GRAMPIAN GLACIER?

The principal place in the fourth number of the "Scottish Ski Club Magazine" is given to an interesting paper by Professor Gregory, discussing the snow-patches in the gullies of Ben Nevis. It has sometimes been claimed that these snow-patches are really glaciers, and that Scotland, therefore, possesses "a real live glacier." The lowest snow-patch in the Observatory Gully at the end of the summer of 1904 was 300ft. long and 150ft. wide. It consisted of neve, and showed its glacial character by being separated from the rocks above by a bergschirund 50ft. deep. The claim of this patch to rank as a glacier was demolished in 1905, for the patch that year melted completely.

"SMALL BEGINNINGS."

The upper patch in the gully, however, remained, and Mr. Victor H. Gatty described it as consisting of ice, the lower layers of which were at least more than one winter old. He claimed that, "though there does not seem to be any sufficient warrant on which to base the view that this mass of ice is in reality a small glacier, it can, I think, be seriously regarded as the first small beginnings of one and it seems not improbable that a few winters of exceptional snowfall would considerably increase the resemblance;" and he concluded that "whilst the existence of anything deserving the title of a glacier on Ben Nevis would be difficult to maintain, the presence of a considerable body of what is probably permanent ice brings it at least into the rank next below glaciated mountains, and proves that the hand of the Ice Age has not yet lifted entirely from the culminating point of British ground".

PROFESSOR GREGORY'S OPINION.

Professor Gregory has in recent years been taking observations of the snow patches on Ben Nevis, particularly those in Corrie na Ciste, at the end of the summer, and his conclusion is, like Mr. Gatty's, very cautious. He says—"The claim of either of the patches to be called a glacier depends on the definition of that term, and it seems to me it would be quite possible for a geographer with a legal turn of mind to claim them as glaciers. . . . The physical structure of the material in the larger patch of Corrie na Ciste is certainly more similar to glacier ice than to snow, and it might therefore be regarded as quite a tenable position to hold that this patch of ice is a pigmy corrie glacier; but it seems to me that this would be an undue straining of geographical nomenclature." Professor Gregory adds that Mr. Gatty probably exercised sound discretion when he declined to apply the term glacier to these patches of snow and ice, "though it is difficult to frame a definition of glacier that would certainly exclude them."

TEHERAN THE BEAUTIFUL.

A Persian proverb says Ispahan is beautiful, Shiraz is lovely, but Teheran is most beautiful of all. Indeed, Teheran is the most beautiful town in Persia, and Persians themselves often speak of it as the Paris of Persia. Although the city lies on a sandy level there are gentle hills to the north, and far in the distance one may see a range of mountains crowned by a majestic and snow-covered peak. The features of Teheran that attract the traveller's attention first are its city walls and its hundred towers that stand at intervals in the wide circle of the ramparts. In the centre of the town is the great square of the arsenal, where an enormous number of now obsolete arms are stored. The great Boulevard des Ambassadeurs, as the French would call it, which is near the arsenal, is one of the finest to be found outside Paris. If this part of the town has a modern aspect, the southern part of the city has retained its oriental character, and here palaces, bazaars, and mosques jostle one another surrounded by narrow winding, mysterious streets. Teheran is one of the dream cities of the East, and those who know it must earnestly hope that no ill fortune will overtake it in the present crisis.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

GLADSTONE'S ANNIVERSARY.

On Dec. 23 was the anniversary of Gladstone's birth, and good Radicals who celebrated the occasion might well ponder what that great Chancellor of the Exchequer would have said, in his more candid moments, of the present occupant of the post. Gladstone's financial watchword was retrenchment, and he would have been horrified at the enormous increase in expenditure that the creation of the new bureaucracy entails. But other times, other men, and—remembering Lime-house speeches—other manners.

THE NEW PROVINCE.

Though no official announcement has been made, there is no reason to doubt the statement that Sir Stuart Bayley, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, will be the first Lieutenant-Governor of the new province of Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa. Sir Stuart entered the Civil Service in 1887, acted as political agent in several States, ending with Hyderabad, the premier State of India. He was sent to his present post, as officiating Lieutenant-Governor, three years ago, and the appointment was recently confirmed.

AT THE BALL-PLATZ.

Count Lexa von Aehrenthal is once again the most discussed personage in Continental politics. It was said some time ago that he would stay in office at least twenty-four hours longer than M. Isvolsky. The Russian Minister went some months since, but Count Aehrenthal remains. It took him just thirty years to rise to the top of the tree, and for the first eighteen of them Attacheships abroad alternated with service in the Ministry at home. Then came four years at Bucharest an important appointment in Austrian eyes, followed by seven years at St. Petersburg, where the enmity between the Count and M. Isvolsky first took shape. His appointment as Foreign Minister was expected to have striking consequences, and expectations have been realised.

AGAINST THE ACT.

As president-elect of the British Medical Association, Sir James Barr's emphatic opposition to the Insurance Act must needs carry great weight. In Lancashire, where the feeling against the Act is already strong, Sir James's condemnation will tell most heavily. As consulting physician to the Liverpool Infirmary he is head of his profession in his city, and he is associated with the Army medical service. His publications are numerous and technical, and deal mainly with the treatment of fevers.

FOR THE ACT.

It is interesting to learn from his letter to the "Times" that Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace is still a vigorous Radical, despite his years. This great Victorian, is, of course, the co-discoverer with Darwin of the law of natural selection. He has written in favour of land nationalisation and against vaccination, and now, with characteristic militancy, expresses his approval of the way in which the Chancellor worked his Bill through the House of Commons. Like so many men of science, Dr. Wallace had to wait long for official recognition, but he is now a member of the Order of Merit.

THE CHILDHOOD OF ANIMALS.

Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, who began a course of interesting lectures on "The Childhood of Animals" recently, is the secretary to the Zoological Society. Like Mr. Carnegie, he was born at Dunfermline; but unlike his fellow-townsman, all his life since his own childhood has been spent on scientific work. He has written much on biology and zoology, besides producing a memoir of Huxley. He is forty-seven years of age, and married the daughter of the late Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford.

THE REPORTER.

As was generally anticipated, the Committee of the Senate has appointed M. Raymond Poincare to report on the Moroccan Agreement. M. Poincare is the son of M. Lucien Poincare, the chief official of the Education Department, and the cousin of M. Henri Poincare, the Academician. The new Reporter has twice been Minister of Public Instruction and twice Minister of Finance. He is connected with many educational Societies, and his name has more than once been mentioned as a possible Prime Minister. He is just turned 50, and is a Senator for the Meuse Department.

CHRISTMAS DISORGANISATION.

The Home postal statistics for Christmas were impressive. So also were the number of smashed parcels; but even worse than this was the disorganisation of business. A few years ago the postal deliveries on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day were always late, but previous to, and after those three days letters came with fair promptitude. Unhappily this is no longer so, since the Post Office issued its appeal for earlier posting of Christmas cards, letters, and presents.

AT THE POST OFFICE.

It was a general experience, that the postal deliveries were late and irregular the whole of the Christmas week, and that they did not for some time regain their normal punctuality. Busy men like to celebrate Christmas, but they object to have their business disorganised for a whole fortnight. It hope says a correspondent that next year some more adequate arrangements will be made to deal with the increasing volume of traffic. The Post Office has one's sympathy at Christmas, but one would be better pleased if it could carry on its ordinary work at that time of year with ordinary promptitude.

LORD ADDINGTON.

Lord Addington, who entered in mail week upon his seventieth year, is the son of the first Lord Addington, who as Mr. J. G. Hubbard, served the City of London as one of its representatives for many years in Parliament, and in that position did much to make the City the impregnable Conservative centre it is now. The present Lord Addington himself sat in Parliament for Buckingham from 1874 to 1880 and for North Bucks from 1886 to 1889, when he succeeded to the title. He is "something in the City," being the senior partner of the firm of John Hubbard and Company, a famous firm of Russia merchants.

ACTING BISHOP OF LONDON.

Dr. Charles Henry Turner, whom the Bishop of London has selected to take charge of the diocese during his lordship's trip to Khartoum and Jerusalem, has been Bishop of Islington for thirteen years, as well as Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, a City church which now serves a parish with a resident population of about 150. The Bishop, nearly seventy years of age, has worked in London for nearly forty years, having become resident chaplain to the Bishop of London in 1873. Nine years later he went to St. George's-in-the-East, where he remained as rector for fifteen years, being also examining chaplain to the Bishop for a considerable portion of this time. Dr. Turner's father was a former treasurer of Guy's Hospital.

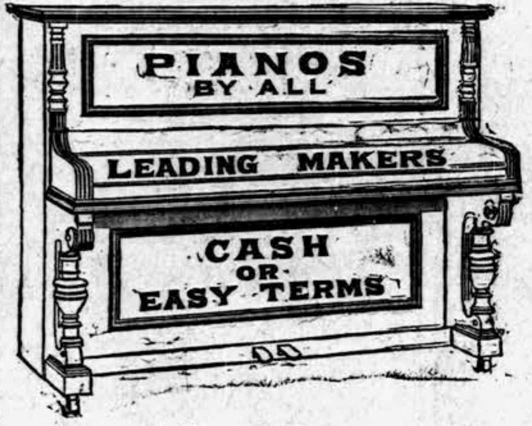
SIR RICHARD STAPELEY.

Sir Richard Stapley, who took the chair recently at the annual meeting of the Commercial Traveller's Benevolent Institution, is a strenuous worker in the public service. He commenced life in the house of I. and R. Morley, and afterwards founded the firm of which he is the head. As a member of the Corporation of London he is now on the point of celebrating his twenty-fifth year; while he has been a candidate for Parliament on several occasions in the Liberal interest and chairman of the National Liberal Club. And he may claim, along with Lord Avebury, the greater part of the credit of the Shop Hours Act.

The Congregational Church statistics for 1911 show a slight decline in the membership and a decrease of 12,547 in the number of Sunday-school scholars compared with the figures for 1910. The Baptist Church figures also show slight decreases.

The "Giornale d'Italia" states that Princess Louise of Saxony is about to marry a well known electrical engineer of Florence. The "Giornale" adds that as a consequence of the recent publication of her memoirs, the allowance which the King of Saxony makes to the princess will be reduced from £2,000 to £1,000 a year.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.



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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
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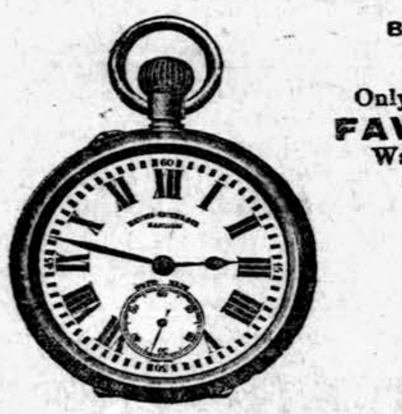

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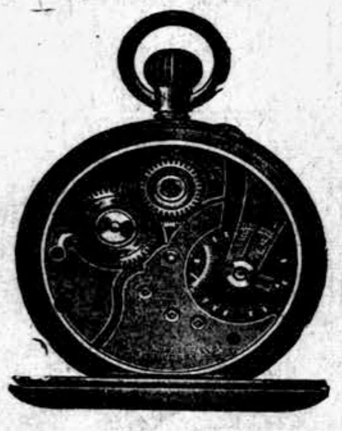

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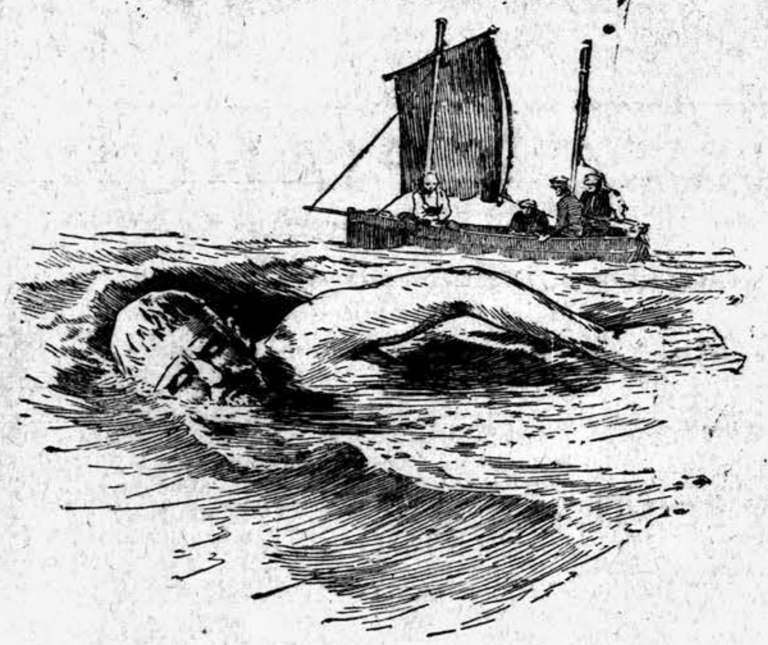

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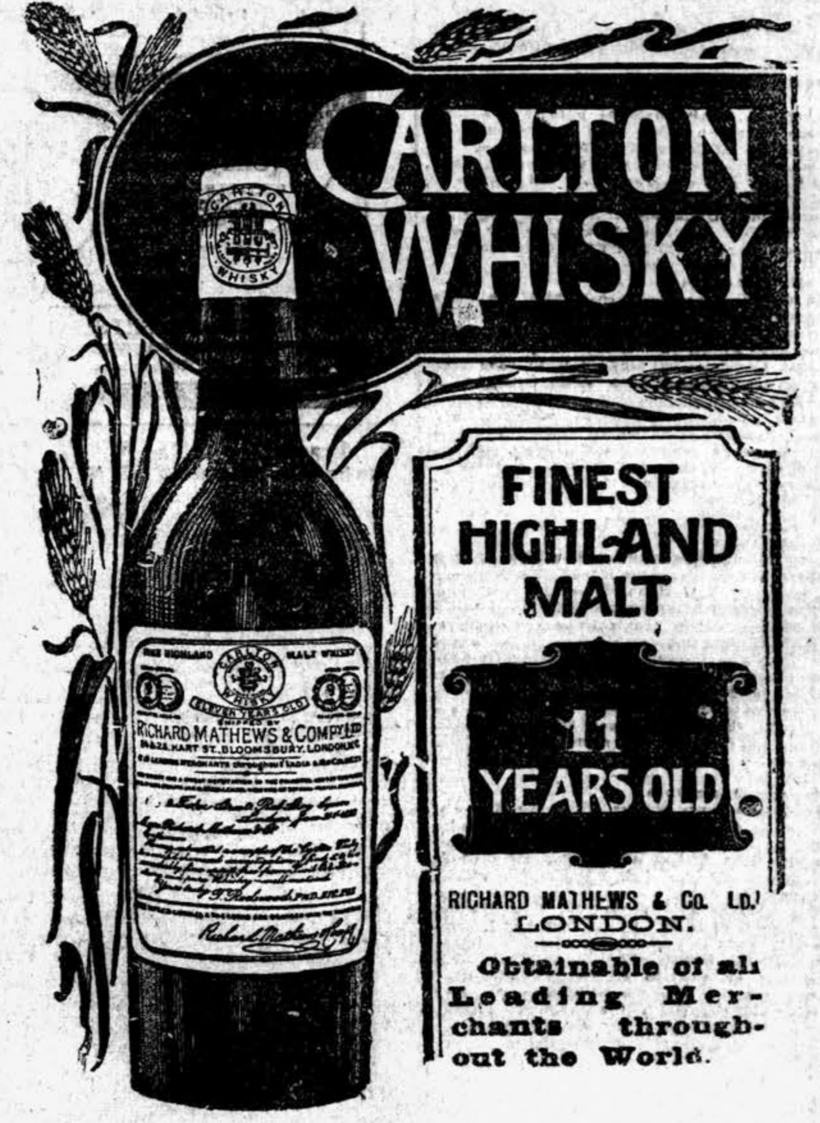
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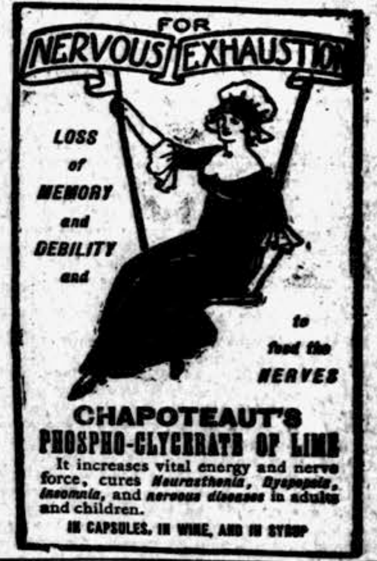

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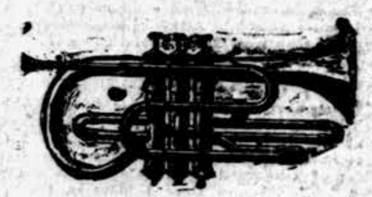

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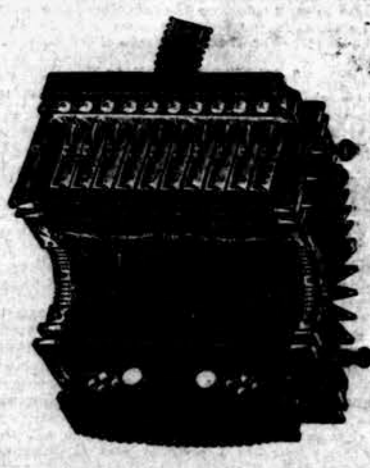

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